



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1944.

JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	Page
GENERAL STATISTICS	3
VITAL STATISTICS	6
HOSPITALS SERVICES	15
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	26
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS	35
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES	41
POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF	44
VACCINATION	44
PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY	45
AMBULANCE FACILITIES	45
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION	46
HOUSING	51
FOOD AND DRUGS	55
MEAT INSPECTION	58
APPENDIX	60

GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1944)	(acres)	39,587
POPULATION—Census 1931		511,757
Estimate of Registrar General—Civilian population year 1944		474,180
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 1st April, 1945)		147,396
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1944)	£3,401,486	
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1944-45)	£13,385	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1944.

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—					
Legitimate	9,619	4,900	4,719	} Birth Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population	21·2
Illegitimate	453	217	236		
Totals	10,072	5,117	4,955		
STILLBIRTHS	289	159	130	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 total (live & still) births	28
DEATHS (All Causes)	5,905	3,194	2,711	Death Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population	12·5

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All Infants	Deaths ..	412	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 live births	41
Legitimate Infants	Deaths ..	384	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 legitimate live births	40
Illegitimate Infants	Deaths ..	28	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 illegitimate live births	62

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—

Puerperal Sepsis	Deaths ..	2	} Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 total (live and still) births	0·19
Other Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	7		
Total Maternal Mortality	Deaths ..	9		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Deaths ..	248	} Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population	0·52
Other forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths ..	53		
Cancer	Deaths ..	886	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population.	1·87

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the City of Sheffield for the year 1944.

The vital and mortal statistics for this year show a marked improvement on the whole over the previous year and, indeed, compare favourably with the averages for the preceding War years.

The upward tendency of the birth rate of the City continued in 1944 and the rate of 21·2 per 1,000 population was the highest recorded since the year 1921. The general death rate decreased somewhat in the year under review but was higher than that of England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality rate of the year 1943, which was 56 per 1,000 live births, fell to a rate of 41 per 1,000 live births in 1944, and it is worthy of note that this is the lowest Infant Mortality rate which has so far been recorded in the City. As regards maternal deaths, the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 0·87 in 1944. This is a very low rate and it is, in fact, almost down to the figure of 1942 when the rate was a low record for the City. It is also considerably below the average of the preceding five years and the 1944 England and Wales rate.

Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life gave a neo-natal mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births. This rate also created a low record for the City.

There was a general decline in the sickness incidence in the group of notifiable diseases and, on the whole, the incidence rates and the death rates compare favourably with the average rates of recent years.

A notable feature has been the general decline in the incidence and mortality from Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Influenza. This had a marked effect upon the Infant Mortality in the City, deaths of infants under one year of age from Pneumonia falling from 102 in 1943 to 68 in 1944.

Mortality from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System decreased considerably and was the lowest figure recorded since the 1938 rate, which created a low record for the City. The death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was slightly lower than in the previous year.

The death rate from Cancer represented a decrease, although a very slight one, in mortality from this disease. The Sheffield rate was just below that of England and Wales.

During the year the majority of the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals in the City were designated as Emergency Hospitals. In the first half of the year convoys of service patients, consisting of 244 stretcher cases and 243 sitting cases, arrived from the Middle East. With the advent of the second front there was a great increase in the number of convoys arriving in the City and normal admissions to the hospitals were reduced to a minimum, beds being reserved for service cases arriving from the War fronts. From the subsequent convoys arriving in the City, 3,318 stretcher cases and 1,297 sitting cases from the European front and 100 stretcher cases and 135 sitting cases from the Burma front were admitted to the Emergency Hospitals. Civil Defence Ambulances and Civil Defence personnel along with members of the voluntary organisations in the City were employed in the detraining of the convoys and once again the arrangements proved in every way efficient, and all who were concerned are to be congratulated. Immediately the hospital trains arrived in the City the sick and wounded were conveyed to the selected hospitals with all speed and with the maximum of care and consideration.

A number of service sick cases from local units were also admitted to the Municipal Hospitals during the year. No air raid casualties were admitted to these hospitals. There was again an increased demand upon the accommodation at the General Hospitals, especially in the demand for admission to the Maternity Wards. Details of the work carried out by the Municipal Hospitals during the year will be found in the appropriate sections of this Report.

Attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been maintained at a high level throughout the War period. This has continued in 1944, when there was again a considerable increase in the number of women who attended at the Council's ante-natal clinics and another increase in the number of children who attended at the infant clinics. There was also an increase in the number of Domiciliary births attended by Municipal Midwives.

There are 17 Wartime Nurseries established in the City which, under the administration of the Health Committee, provide for the care of children under five years of age whilst working mothers are away at their places of employment. This service has been welcomed by the mothers and there has been a considerable increase in the daily average number of children maintained in the nurseries during the year under review. The children have derived great benefit from their periods of stay at the nurseries.

Except for flying-bomb activity, the City was almost immune from enemy air activity in 1944. The flying-bombs exploded outside the City area and although there were isolated instances of air raid alerts for short periods, on no occasion did an attack develop. The training of the Civil Defence Casualty Services continued until November of this year, when the total complement of personnel in these services was reduced to 16. At the peak period in October, 1939, the total complement of personnel was approximately 4,500.

Throughout the year under review the members of the staff have loyally lent me their aid, and I desire to assure them of my appreciation of the services which they have rendered.

I wish, also, in concluding this introduction to my Report, to express my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the Health Committee for the kindness and courtesy which you have continuously extended to me throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 21·2 per 1,000 for the year 1944 exceeded that of England and Wales and was the highest rate on record since the year 1921. The general death rate of 12·5 per 1,000 was lower than in 1943 but higher than the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate of 41 per 1,000 live births, which was again below the England and Wales rate, created a new low record for the City. The neo-natal mortality rate for the year was 22 per 1,000 live births and this rate also created a new low record for the City.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System was 0·523 per 1,000 and this rate was the lowest recorded since the year 1938, which was the lowest rate recorded in the City. The death rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was 0·112 per 1,000 as against 0·114 in 1943.

The death rate of children under two years of age from Enteritis and Diarrhœa showed a decrease from the 1943 rate. It was also below the rate for England and Wales.

There was a considerable decrease in the attack rate from Measles of the previous year and there was only one death.

There were no deaths in the Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers Group during the year.

The attack rate from Scarlet Fever decreased appreciably from the year 1943 and there was only one death.

The sickness incidence of Diphtheria was again less pronounced during 1944, and the mortality rate also decreased perceptibly from the 1943 rate.

There was decrease in the incidence of Whooping Cough and the death rate was also lower than in the previous year.

There was again an appreciable fall in the incidence rate from Cerebro-spinal Fever, and also in the death rate.

The maternal mortality rate was 0·87 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This was a very low rate and was almost down to the 1942 figure when a low record was created.

Mortality from Cancer decreased slightly from the previous year's figure and the rate was slightly below the England and Wales rate.

The death rates from Influenza, Pneumonia, and Bronchitis all showed a decrease from the 1943 rates.

Area.—The total area of the City at 31st December, 1944, was 39,587 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the City for the year 1944 was 474,180, and this figure, in accordance with directions of the Ministry of Health, is employed in the calculation of the Birth Rates and Death Rates in this Report.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in 1944 was 3,858, and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 16·3 as against 17·0 per 1,000 in 1943. The 1944 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 14·6 per 1,000. It will be seen, too, from the table below that the average Sheffield rate for the quinquennium, 1939 to 1943, also exceeded the average rate of England and Wales.

TABLE I.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, years 1939 to 1943 and year 1944.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 of the population.	
		Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1939	6,047	23·2	21·2
1940	6,248	25·2	22·7
1941	5,374	22·2	18·7
1942	5,064	21·1	17·8
1943	4,028	17·0	14·3
Average (Quinquennium 1939-1943)	5,352	21·7	18·9
1944	3,858	16·3	14·6

Live Births.—There were 10,469 live births registered in the City in 1944, and after making allowances for births transferable inwards and outwards the figure of net live births is 10,072. The birth rate was 21·2 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 18·2 in 1943. The England and Wales rate for 1944 was 17·6 per 1,000. It will be seen from the statement below that since the year 1934 an increase in the birth rate has been maintained almost continuously. The 1944 rate exceeds the average of the ten previous years.

Year		Number of Live Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1934	..	7,530	.. 14·5
1935	..	7,676	.. 14·7
1936	..	7,884	.. 15·2
1937	..	7,962	.. 15·4
1938	..	8,144	.. 15·7
1939	..	8,192	.. 15·7
1940	..	7,702	.. 15·5
1941	..	7,477	.. 15·5
1942	..	7,958	.. 16·6
1943	..	8,613	.. 18·2
Average 1934-43	..	7,914	.. 15·7
1944	..	10,072	.. 21·2

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1944, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 289 and gave a rate of 0·61 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·45 for 1943. The 1944 rate for England and Wales was 0·50. The still births of the City in 1944 also represent a rate of 28 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 24 per 1,000 in 1943.

Deaths.—There were 6,112 deaths registered in the City in 1944 and the transferable deaths numbered 243 inwards and 450 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 5,905, of which 3,194 were males and 2,711 females. The death rate from all causes was 12·5 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, as is shown in the statement below, is lower than the 1943 rate of 13·1 and identical with the average rate for the decade 1934-1943. It is above the 1944 rate for England and Wales of 11·6 per 1,000.

Year		Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1934	..	5,886	.. 11·4
1935	..	6,193	.. 11·9
1936	..	6,334	.. 12·2
1937	..	6,492	.. 12·5
1938	..	5,906	.. 11·4
1939	..	6,201	.. 12·0
1940	..	7,538	.. 15·2
1941	..	6,583	.. 13·6
1942	..	5,697	.. 11·9
1943	..	6,215	.. 13·1
Average 1934-43	..	6,305	.. 12·5
1944	..	5,905	.. 12·5

Small-Pox.—There were no cases of Small-Pox notified during the year.

Measles.—There were 1,132 cases of Measles notified during the year, and the attack rate was 2·4 per 1,000 of the population as against 12·26 per 1,000 in 1943. Admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 36.

There was one death, and the death rate was 0·002 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·036 in 1943. The average annual rate for the five years, 1939-1943, was 0·018.

Scarlet Fever.—1,585 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 1,176. The attack rate was 3·34 per 1,000 of the population as against 6·78 for 1943, and an average rate of 3·20 for the quinquennium 1939-1943. There was one death from Scarlet Fever in 1944, and the death rate was 0·002 per 1,000 of the population. The average annual rate for the City for the quinquennium 1939-1943 was 0·002.

Diphtheria.—458 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1944 and admissions to Municipal Hospitals, as classified after certain cases had been re-diagnosed in hospital, numbered 426. The attack rate was 0·97 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 1·65 for 1943 and an average rate of 2·22 for the quinquennium 1939-1943. There were 15 deaths from Diphtheria in the year 1944, and the death rate was 0·032 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0·02 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1943 was 0·044 and for the quinquennium 1939-1943 it was 0·072 as against 0·069 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—611 notifications of Whooping Cough were received in the year 1944, and the attack rate was 1·29 per 1,000 of the population as against 3·12 in 1943. There were nine deaths and the death rate was 0·019 per 1,000 of the population. In the year 1943 there were 19 deaths, and a death rate of 0·040 per 1,000. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1939-1943 was 0·032.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were four cases of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid) Fever—3 Typhoid and 1 Paratyphoid—notified during the year 1944. There were no deaths under this heading during the year. In 1943 there were no cases notified.

Enteritis and Diarrhœa under Two Years of Age.—Mortality from this group of diseases, stated per 1,000 live births, was 3·57 in 1944 as compared with 4·8 for England and Wales. The rate for 1943 was 5·81 as against 5·3 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 23 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified in 1944, as against 51 cases in 1943. The attack rate was 0·048 per 1,000 of the population, comparing with a rate of 0·11 for 1943 and an average rate for the five years 1939 to 1943 of 0·26. There were two deaths, as against 10 deaths in 1943 and the death rate was 0·004 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·021 in 1943 and an average death rate for the quinquennium 1939 to 1943 of 0·065 per 1,000.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—Three cases in this group of diseases were notified in 1944, and no deaths occurred. There were six cases notified in 1943 and no deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified during the year and there were seven deaths under this heading, a large proportion of them from sequelæ of this disease. One case was notified in 1943, and there were 19 deaths under the heading.

Dysentery.—118 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonne type, were notified during the year. There was one death. In 1943 there were 101 cases and one death.

Malaria.—Nine cases of Malaria were notified during the year. In 1943 there were no cases notified. Invariably, in these cases of Malaria, the disease is contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Nine cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1944. There was one death from this cause. In 1943 there were four notifications and no deaths.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0·108 per 1,000 as against 0·12 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1943 figures being 0·268 and 0·37 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1939-1943 was 0·179 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 3·38 per 1,000 of the population, as against 5·81 per 1,000 in 1943. 1,605 cases were notified in 1944 and there were 582 treated in the City General Hospital and 195 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate of 777 which represents 48 per cent of the cases. A total of 287 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—171 males and 116 females—and the death rate was 0·605 per 1,000 of the population. There were 414 deaths from Pneumonia in the year 1943 and the death rate was 0·873 per 1,000. The average death rate for the five years 1939 to 1943 was 0·820 per 1,000. Home cases of Pneumonia which are notified are visited by nurses of the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association under arrangements made by the Health Committee.

Bronchitis.—There were 361 deaths from Bronchitis during the year as compared with 427 deaths in 1943. The death rate from Bronchitis was 0·761 per 1,000 of the population, which corresponds to a rate of 0·901 for the year 1943. The average City rate for the five years 1939-1943 was 0·875 per 1,000.

Cancer.—A total of 886 persons, 466 males and 420 females, died from Cancer in the year 1944. The death rate was 1·868 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1·890 in 1943.

Below is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1939 to 1944 and a comparison of the Sheffield death rate with that of England and Wales. It will be seen that Sheffield's rate is consistently the lower one excepting in the year 1942, when the two rates were equal.

TABLE II.—*Cancer Mortality of Sheffield and of England and Wales for the year 1944 and the previous five years.*

Year	Deaths of Sheffield Residents			Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1939	434	396	830	1·61	1·67
1940	411	387	798	1·61	1·72
1941	409	362	771	1·60	1·78
1942	447	431	878	1·83	1·83
1943	475	421	896	1·89	1·90
5 yrs' av'ge (1939-43)	435	399	835	1·71	1·78
1944	466	420	886	1·87	1·90

Every possible measure has been taken in Sheffield so far as the treatment of Cancer is concerned and all has been done to assist the medical practitioner in the matter of diagnosis. A doctor who has reason to suspect the presence of the disease may refer his case to a Voluntary Hospital or to the Municipal General Hospital, where the services of a specialist are at once available and where all the facilities of the hospital and also of the Sheffield Radium Centre, which is established at the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, are at the disposal of the patient.

Radium treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy are in all cases given under the supervision of the Medical Director of the Radium Centre.

Tuberculosis.—There were 695 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1944 and the incidence rate was 1·47 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·37 per 1,000 in 1943. There were 111 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0·23 per 1,000 which corresponds with a rate of 0·35 per 1,000 for 1943.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 248, of whom 157 were males and 91 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·523 and this was the lowest rate since 1938 when a low record was created. The 1944 figure compares with a rate of 0·639 in 1943, an average rate of 0·637 for the five years 1939 to 1943 and an England and Wales rate for 1944 of 0·524 per 1,000.

There were 53 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 26 of males, and 27 of females. The death rate was 0·112 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1943 of 0·114 per 1,000, an average rate of 0·113 for the five years 1939 to 1943 and an England and Wales rate of 0·103 for the year 1944.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population for Sheffield and England and Wales in the ten years 1935 to 1944 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III.—*Death Rates per Million from Tuberculosis, ten years, 1935 to 1944.*

Year	Respiratory System		Other Forms		All Forms	
	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales	Sheffield	England and Wales
1935	692	605	94	113	786	718
1936	581	583	100	109	681	692
1937	685	584	114	111	799	695
1938	498	532	83	103	581	635
1939	580	538	132	98	712	636
1940	737	588	105	111	842	699
1941	608	601	110	127	718	728
1942	622	542	106	115	728	657
1943	639	557	114	111	753	668
1944	523	524	112	103	635	627

Infant Mortality.—There were 412 deaths of Infants under one year of age in 1944, as compared with 484 in 1943. The infant mortality rate of 56 per 1,000 live births in 1943 thus fell to 41 per 1,000 in 1944. This is the lowest Infant Mortality rate which has so far been recorded in the City. The England and Wales rate for 1944 was 46 per 1,000.

In the table which follows are given the infant mortality rates for Sheffield and for England and Wales during the past 20 years. It will be noted that prior to the year 1933 the Sheffield rate was consistently higher than the England and Wales rate. In 1933 the City rate fell below that of England and Wales and did not again exceed it until the year 1941. In 1942, the two rates were identical, and in 1943 the Sheffield rate was for the second time since 1932 the higher one. In 1944 the City rate was once again below that of England and Wales.

TABLE IV.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, since the year 1925.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
1925	85	75	1935	52	57
1926	79	70	1936	59	59
1927	91	70	1937	55	58
1928	73	65	1938	50	53
1929	88	74	1939	48	50
1930	67	60	1940	55	56
1931	69	66	1941	67	59
1932	73	65	1942	49	49
1933	63	64	1943	56	49
1934	55	59	1944	41	46

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1944 classified according to causes of death and the various age groups under one year of age. Premature birth continued to be responsible for the largest numbers of the deaths of infants. The outstanding feature, shown in the following table, is the reduction in the number of deaths from Pneumonia. These number 68 as compared with 102 in 1943.

TABLE V.—*Infant Mortality ; Deaths in the year 1944 from stated causes at various ages under One Year.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	7
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	1	1	9
Pneumonia	3	1	1	2	7	23	22	11	5	68
Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	7	13	12	2	35
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	7
Congenital Malformations	19	5	2	..	26	9	5	5	4	49
Congenital Debility	4	..	..	1	5	2	2	..	..	9
Icterus	10	1	..	..	11	1	..	..	1	13
Premature Birth	101	10	10	1	122	6	1	1	..	130
Injury at Birth	18	2	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	21
Atelectasis	17	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	19
Suffocation, Overlying	2	..	1	2	5	7	4	1	..	17
Other Causes	3	4	1	..	8	3	4	1	..	16
All Causes	178	24	16	7	225	69	60	40	18	412

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 225 in the year 1944, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births which is the lowest on record in the City. The rate for the year 1943 was 27 per 1,000. The neo-natal deaths in 1944 comprise 55 per cent of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 48 per cent in 1943.

Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.—There were 190 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1944 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 18·34 as against a rate of 19·37 in 1943. There were nine maternal deaths during

the year under review as compared with eleven in 1943. The 1944 death rate from Puerperal Sepsis was 0·19 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 0·23 per 1,000 in 1943 and an average rate for the five years 1939 to 1943 of 0·41. The 1944 England and Wales death rate for Sepsis was 0·28. The total maternal mortality rate of the City, which was 1·25 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1943, fell to 0·87 per 1,000 in 1944, in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 1·53 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1939 to 1943 was 1·46. The table below gives for recent years the total maternal deaths in Sheffield, the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia incidence rates of Sheffield under the single title of Puerperal Pyrexia, the City death rates from Puerperal Sepsis and from other maternal causes and also comparative figures of the total maternal mortality rates of Sheffield and England and Wales. It should be stated that prior to the year 1940 all deaths from abortion, apart from criminal abortion, were included in the total deaths upon which the maternal mortality rate was calculated. Commencing with the year 1940 such deaths are disregarded in calculating the rate.

TABLE VI.—*Total Maternal Deaths in Sheffield ; Sickness from Puerperal Pyrexia ; also Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) Births, years 1939-1944.*

Year.	Total Maternal Deaths (Sheffield)	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
		Sickness incidence from Puerperal Pyrexia	Maternal Mortality.			Total Maternal Mortality
			Puerperal Sepsis	All Other Causes	Sheffield.	England and Wales
1939	20	20·34	1·07	1·30	2·37	2·82
1940	12	24·12	0·25	1·26	1·52	2·18
1941	11	14·12	0·26	1·19	1·45	2·23
1942	6	21·59	0·24	0·49	0·73	2·01
1943	11	19·37	0·23	1·02	1·25	1·84
Average 5 years 1939-1943	12	19·91	0·41	1·05	1·46	2·22
1944	9	18·34	0·19	0·68	0·87	1·53

Notification of Infectious Disease.—In the table below is set out the number of cases which occurred of each of the infectious and other notifiable diseases during the year 1944. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE VII.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1944 classified under age periods.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								
	At all Ages.	At Specified Age Periods.							
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1,132	53	585	451	29	12	1	1	..
Whooping Cough	611	74	365	166	2	4	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1,585	4	307	1,082	118	32	32	9	1
Diphtheria	458	6	94	215	85	41	14	3	..
Typhoid Fever	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	190	..	..	..	72	87	30	1	..
Erysipelas	192	1	6	5	3	20	42	86	29
Cerebro-spinal Fever	23	1	5	6	3	4	2	2	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1,605	134	286	224	122	110	175	335	219
Malaria	9	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..
Dysentery	118	17	55	24	14	3	1	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Food Poisoning	9	3	3	..	1	..	1	1	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	695	1	27	107	174	132	105	139	10
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	111	4	24	45	19	4	6	9	..
Totals	6,757	309	1,758	2,328	646	457	409	589	261

Causes of Death.—In Table VIII on page 13 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1944, classified according to disease, sex and age period. It should be stated that commencing with deaths registered in the year 1940 the classification of causes of death is that prescribed in the International List (fifth revision 1938), which replaces the fourth revision of 1929. This change in classification has lessened the value, as regards certain causes of death, of the comparisons which are made of death rates prior to the year 1940 with those of subsequent years.

Population and Birth Rates and Death Rates in Past Years.—Table IX on page 14 gives information in regard to the population of the City in 1944 and past years ; also the numbers of births and deaths in the City and the birth rates and death rates of Sheffield and England and Wales in those years.

Registration Sub-Districts and Municipal Wards.—Under the Births and Deaths Registration Scheme of the Sheffield City Council, which came into operation on 1st April, 1935, the City is divided into six Registration Sub-Districts each comprising two, three or five Municipal Wards as follows :—Sheffield North (Neepsend and Firth Park Wards) ; Sheffield Central (St. Peter's, Sharrow and Broomhill Wards) ; Sheffield South-West (Woodseats, Nether Edge, Hallam, Ecclesall and Norton Wards) ; Sheffield North-East (Brightside, Burngreave, Attercliffe, Tinsley and Darnall Wards) ; Sheffield North-West (Hillsborough, Owlerton, Walkley, Crookesmoor and St. Philip's Wards) ; and Sheffield East (Park, Manor, Heeley, Handsworth and Moor Wards).

TABLE VIII.—*Deaths of Sheffield Residents in the Year 1944 Classified according to Disease, Sex and Age-Periods.*

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES ...	M	3194	226	17	22	42	67	85	147	329	686	881	692
	F	2711	186	15	19	37	81	82	124	216	383	738	830
TOTALS ...		5905	412	32	41	79	148	167	271	545	1069	1619	1522
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	M	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	M	6	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	1	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	157	1	—	—	1	13	25	23	45	39	9	1
	F	91	—	—	2	3	36	21	14	8	5	2	—
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	26	2	3	5	7	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
	F	27	2	1	2	8	2	4	4	2	2	—	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases ...	M	23	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	9	6	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—
9. Influenza ...	M	23	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	4	6	6
	F	28	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	8	11
10. Measles ...	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious Encephalitis	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal cavity & œsophagus (M) uterus (F)	M	39	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	12	18	5
	F	56	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	16	15	17	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	106	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	20	35	35	10
	F	64	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	18	23	6
15. Cancer of Breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	73	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	14	21	15	14
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	321	1	1	1	2	1	5	18	46	97	115	34
	F	227	—	—	1	—	3	7	14	32	52	74	44
17. Diabetes ...	M	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	1	3
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	12	—
18. Intra-Cranial vascular lesions (cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.)	M	267	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	18	61	97	82
	F	319	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	26	57	121	110
19. Heart Diseases ...	M	778	—	—	—	2	7	7	18	57	185	271	231
	F	751	—	—	—	1	8	11	20	47	108	240	316
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	301	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	29	106	155
	F	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	65	165
21. Bronchitis ...	M	240	6	1	—	—	1	2	8	32	68	75	47
	F	121	3	1	—	1	1	3	4	7	13	37	51
22. Pneumonia ...	M	171	34	6	5	1	3	7	14	19	33	32	17
	F	116	34	3	2	2	1	2	7	7	17	21	20
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	37	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	8	9	9	1
	F	24	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	8	5	4
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	47	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	14	11	10	3
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	1
25. Enteritis and Diarrhœa	M	23	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
	F	24	15	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	2
26. Appendicitis ...	M	9	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases	M	61	7	—	1	1	1	1	5	9	13	14	9
	F	45	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	5	5	15	6
28. Nephritis ...	M	57	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	9	8	18	11
	F	55	—	1	—	1	1	3	4	2	8	23	12
29.*Puerperal and post-abortive infections (Sepsis, etc.)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
30.*Other Maternal causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth ...	M	72	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	58	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	M	69	62	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	F	61	55	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
33. Suicide ...	M	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	13	4	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	44	—	—	1	10	5	—	3	3	10	5	7
	F	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	—
35. Other Violent causes	M	79	8	1	2	5	6	8	4	4	14	10	17
	F	58	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	15	18
36. All other causes ...	M	181	6	1	3	5	15	8	9	14	31	40	49
	F	177	2	1	3	13	18	9	19	21	17	26	48

* Item 29 includes two deaths from abortion, and item 30 one death from abortion. Such deaths are disregarded in producing the Maternal Mortality Rate.

TABLE IX.—*Population, Births and Deaths and Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, in 1944 and previous years.*

YEAR.	POPULATION. (Estimated)	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND AND WALES.	
		LIVE BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population
		Number of Births	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population		
1851	135,310	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	241,506	9,674	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
*1901	410,151	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	414,506	13,938	33·6	7,064	17·0	28·5	16·3
1903	418,906	14,136	33·6	7,976	19·0	28·5	15·5
1904	423,355	13,850	32·7	7,284	17·2	28·0	16·3
1905	427,850	13,082	30·6	7,510	17·6	27·3	15·3
1906	432,395	13,420	31·1	7,475	17·3	27·2	15·5
1907	436,986	14,125	32·3	7,772	17·8	26·5	15·1
1908	441,630	14,268	32·3	7,337	16·6	26·7	14·8
1909	446,321	13,296	29·8	7,098	15·9	25·8	14·6
1910	451,065	12,664	28·1	6,426	14·2	25·1	13·5
1911	455,817	12,623	27·7	7,335	16·1	24·4	14·6
*1912	466,408	12,887	27·7	6,661	14·3	23·8	13·3
1913	471,662	13,288	28·2	7,446	15·8	23·9	13·8
*1914	476,971	13,004	27·3	7,790	16·3	23·8	14·0
1915	476,012	12,139	25·5	8,173	17·2	21·8	15·7
1916	465,494	12,014	23·7	7,262	15·6	20·9	14·4
1917	469,293	11,026	21·1	6,892	14·7	17·8	14·4
1918	465,217	10,746	20·6	9,732	20·9	17·7	17·6
1919	473,695	10,353	21·0	6,564	13·9	18·5	13·7
1920	492,700	13,130	26·6	6,622	13·4	25·5	12·4
*1921	519,239	11,907	23·8	6,284	12·5	22·4	12·1
1922	522,600	10,804	20·7	6,097	11·7	20·4	12·8
1923	524,200	10,195	19·4	6,012	11·5	19·7	11·6
1924	525,000	9,712	18·5	6,110	11·6	18·8	12·2
1925	526,900	9,321	17·7	6,078	11·5	18·3	12·2
1926	523,300	9,013	17·2	5,927	11·3	17·8	11·6
1927	524,900	8,526	16·2	6,436	12·3	16·7	12·3
1928	515,400	8,438	16·4	6,099	11·8	16·7	11·7
*1929	518,000	7,976	15·4	6,850	13·2	16·3	13·4
1930	517,700	7,831	15·1	5,675	11·0	16·3	11·4
1931	517,300	7,777	15·0	5,839	11·3	15·8	12·3
1932	513,000	7,393	14·4	5,976	11·6	15·3	12·0
1933	511,820	7,178	14·0	6,117	12·0	14·4	12·3
*1934	520,950	7,530	14·5	5,886	11·4	14·8	11·8
1935	520,500	7,676	14·7	6,193	11·9	14·7	11·7
1936	518,200	7,884	15·2	6,334	12·2	14·8	12·1
1937	518,200	7,962	15·4	6,492	12·5	14·9	12·4
1938	520,000	8,144	15·7	5,906	11·4	15·1	11·6
1939	522,000	8,192	15·7	6,201	12·0	15·0	12·1
1940	496,700	7,702	15·5	7,538	15·2	14·6	14·4
1941	483,320	7,477	15·5	6,583	13·6	14·2	12·9
1942	479,400	7,958	16·6	5,697	11·9	15·8	11·6
1943	474,100	8,613	18·2	6,215	13·1	16·5	12·1
1944	474,180	10,072	21·2	5,905	12·5	17·6	11·6

Population at earlier dates :—14,105 in 1736 ; 45,755 in 1801 ; 53,231 in 1811 ; 65,275 in 1821 ; 91,692 in 1831 ; 111,091 in 1841.

* The City was extended on 31st October, 1901 ; 1st April, 1912 ; 1st October, 1914 ; 9th November, 1921 ; 1st April, 1929, and 1st April, 1934.

HOSPITALS SERVICES.

During the year 1944 the majority of Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals of the City were designated as Emergency Hospitals, Lodge Moor Hospital being reinstated as such as from 21st February, 1944.

At the end of the first half of the year convoys of service patients arrived from the Middle East and with the advent of the second front in June, 1944, normal admissions were reduced to a minimum, beds being reserved for service cases arriving from the War fronts. From the convoys arriving in the City, the patients were admitted to the City General, King Edward VII, Nether Edge, and Lodge Moor Municipal Hospitals, to the Royal Hospital and the Royal Infirmary and to the Wharnccliffe Emergency Hospital. Civil Defence Ambulances were utilised in the detraining, and Civil Defence personnel in the main discharged the duties of stretcher bearers, ambulance drivers, and ambulance attendants. There were no air raid casualties during the year.

There was again great pressure on the beds provided at the City General Hospital for general medical and surgical cases and yet again an increase in the demands for admission to the Maternity Wards.

Detailed information with regard to the administration of the Municipal Hospitals during the year 1944 is to be found in the reports of the Medical Superintendents upon the work of the particular hospitals, which appear in this Report under their several headings.

LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By J. M. KENNEDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

At the 31st December, 1944, Lodge Moor Hospital had a normal complement of 508 beds. On the 21st February, 1944, the hospital, which had been suspended from the Emergency Medical Services list from October 31st, 1940, was reinstated, and 100 of the above beds were reserved for the treatment of Service cases.

The table below gives a classification of the cases of infectious and other diseases treated in 1944 and certain particulars regarding deaths. Imported cases, to which there is reference in the table, are cases admitted from outside the City by arrangement with the local authorities of neighbouring areas. A daily charge is made in respect of the maintenance of these patients.

TABLE X.—*Classification of Cases and Mortality in Cases Treated to a Conclusion during the year 1944.*

DISEASE	Remain- ing in Jan. 1st, 1944	Admiss- ions during year	Admiss- ions as classified after re- diagnoses	Total under Treat- ment during year	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1944	Com- pleted Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent of cases treated to a conclusion
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever ...	131	1,280	1,176	1,307	95	1,212	—	—
Do. Imported	—	5	5	5	3	2	—	—
Diphtheria ...	64	684	425	489	36	453	15	3·31
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	7	3	3	—	3	1	33·33
Do. Imported	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	37	247	195	232	11	221	21	9·50
Do. Imported	—	—	7	7	1	6	—	—
Measles ...	—	43	35	35	20	15	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	108	13	14	1	13	1	7·69
Do. Imported	—	20	6	6	—	6	1	16·67
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) ...	2	2	22	24	2	22	14	63·64
Do. Imported	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	100·00
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—
Do. Imported	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox...	1	22	27	28	1	27	—	—
Erysipelas ...	7	67	54	61	2	59	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	25	54	52	77	7	70	3	4·28
Dysentery ...	3	155	93	96	9	87	1	1·15
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	2	18	11	13	4	9	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases	44	110	693	737	33	704	23	3·27
Do. Imported	—	—	6	6	—	6	1	16·67
Emergency Hospital Cases ...	—	395	395	395	74	321	1	0·31
Service Cases (Infectious) ...	3	175	175	178	10	168	—	—
TOTALS ...	320	3,397	3,397	3,717	309	3,408	84	2·46

Scarlet Fever.—There were 1,285 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the hospital in the year 1944, and there were no deaths. Admissions in the year 1943 were 2,044, and there were no deaths. Particulars are given below of the various complications amongst the Scarlet Fever cases treated during the year 1944. As regards each form of complication the percentage figures are proportions of the total number of Scarlet Fever cases treated in the hospital in the year :—

Adenitis ...	...	...	...	(per cent)	2·35
Otitis Media ...	...	...	...	"	0·75
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	"	0·37
Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	"	0·28
Suppurative Adenitis ...	...	...	...	"	0·18
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	"	0·18

Diphtheria.—Admissions of Diphtheria cases in the year 1944 totalled 684 as against 1,052 in 1943. There were 15 deaths and the death rate per cent of the 453 cases treated to a conclusion was 3·31. The comparable rate for 1943 was 2·06. Tracheotomy was performed in five cases of which three died.

Of the 453 cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 368 clinical cases and 85 bacteriological cases and of this number there were 58 which proved to be virulent and 27 avirulent. The 15 deaths amongst these 368 clinical cases produced a death rate of 4·08 per cent.

Particulars follow of the various complications amongst the clinical Diphtheria cases. The percentage quoted is, as regards each form of complication, the proportion of the total number of clinical cases treated :—

CARDIAC.				PARALYSIS.			
Extra Systolic	...	(per cent)	0·22	Palate	...	(per cent)	5·76
Gallop Rhythm	...	"	0·22	Pharyngeal	...	"	0·66
Heart Block...	...	"	0·44	Ocular	...	"	1·10
				Facial	...	"	0·88
				Diaphragmatic	...	"	0·22
				Ciliary	...	"	1·33
				All other types	...	"	5·98

Bacteriological Examinations.—Routine bacteriological work was done by the resident medical staff of the hospital and the media on which organisms were grown were prepared in the hospital laboratory. Virulence and typing of Diphtheria was carried out on behalf of the hospital at the Bacteriology Department of the Sheffield University.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.—These are cases admitted to the hospital, having contracted the disease at home whilst in contact with a patient who has been discharged after treatment in hospital. Infection within 28 days is the normal period of recognition of an admission as a Return Case. The records show that 1,214 cases who had been treated for Scarlet Fever were discharged from hospital during the year whilst there were only 20 cases admitted which were definitely recognised as Return Cases; as regards Diphtheria there were 438 cases discharged and definite Return Cases numbered one.

Re-diagnosis in Hospital.—The table which follows gives information over the whole range of infectious and other diseases as to the re-diagnosis which was made of these cases after they were admitted to hospital. The table sets out the number of cases admitted under each disease heading in the year 1944 and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

TABLE XI.—*Re-diagnosis in Hospital, year 1944.*

Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital (Disease headings under which re-diagnosed)	CASES ADMITTED AS																							
	Scarlet Fever	Do. (Imported)	Diphtheria	Do. (Imported)	Enteric Fever	Do. (Imported)	Pneumonia	Measles	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Do. (Imported)	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Do. (Imported)	Encephalitis Lethargica	Chicken Pox	Erysipelas	Do. (Imported)	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Combined Infectious Diseases	Do. (Imported)	Miscellaneous Diseases	TOTALS	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	13	
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	16	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	6	40	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Measles ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	11	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis— (other than C.S.F.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	21	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Chicken Pox ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous Diseases ...	96	—	248	—	6	—	83	14	56	—	—	2	—	—	6	13	—	6	66	1	—	—	597	
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
TOTALS ...	117	—	264	—	7	1	92	19	95	14	1	2	—	—	7	14	—	11	68	14	—	14	740	

Length of Periods of Hospital Treatment.—The table below gives particulars of the average number of days of stay of patients in hospital in regard to the ten years 1934 to 1943 and the year 1944.

TABLE XII.—*Average length of Hospital Treatment per Case.*

DISEASE	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Average 10 years 1934-43	1944
Scarlet Fever ...	34·77	31·75	32·42	33·49	34·42	35·52	32·22	29·70	23·92	24·23	31·24	27·61
Diphtheria ...	42·51	47·84	48·75	50·83	44·98	42·29	44·84	48·91	43·71	47·06	46·17	48·77
Enteric Fever ...	24·50	51·75	44·62	43·77	36·33	60·07	49·91	38·00	49·00	28·00	42·60	69·66
Measles ...	27·50	22·38	22·85	19·52	28·76	20·20	13·57	29·34	19·89	28·43	23·24	25·06
Pneumonia ...	34·68	30·27	26·33	25·96	27·50	28·78	22·70	26·76	20·93	22·63	26·65	24·01
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	48·68	20·24	20·92	31·63	25·92	30·50	24·79	23·70	26·78	21·91	27·51	27·05
Military Sick ...	—	—	—	—	—	13·12	17·64	19·15	17·08	15·40	—	14·69
Radium Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	18·43	28·35	26·67	26·40	18·25	—	—
Emergency Hospital Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	27·47	—	—	—	—	30·95
All other Diseases ...	29·02	25·87	25·11	19·75	20·87	24·58	21·56	21·13	17·55	19·58	22·50	22·31
Totals (all Diseases)	35·73	37·05	38·92	39·27	35·69	37·00	29·28	33·61	27·74	27·34	34·16	28·35

Daily Average Number of Patients Treated.—The following table sets out the daily average number of patients who were treated in Lodge Moor Infectious Diseases Hospital in each of the ten years from 1935 to 1944, inclusive. The table also shows the highest and the lowest number of patients who were under treatment in any one day in each year.

TABLE XIII.—*Daily Average Number of Patients in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.
ten years 1935 to 1944.*

YEAR	Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital	Highest number in Hospital in any one day	Lowest number in Hospital in any one day
1935	410·51	545	284
1936	391·51	459	281
1937	297·21	409	190
1938	295·34	415	214
1939	232·35	297	181
1940	245·87	404	167
1941	308·37	376	211
1942	317·25	413	233
1943	321·83	402	220
1944	273·70	356	189

CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

By JAMES CLARK, M.D., CH.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at this hospital at 31st December, 1944, totalled 1,031 and consisted of an aggregate of 300 medical and surgical beds, 259 maternity beds and cots, 172 children's beds, and 300 military beds. The number of patients admitted to the hospital in the year 1944 and the total number treated are shown in Table XIV below ; the number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XV.

TABLE XIV.—Admissions and Births—Year 1944.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1943	159	186	112	457
Admitted from Town	3026	4705	1693	9424
Admitted from Fir Vale House	18	21	—	39
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	1	3	1	5
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	29	29
BIRTHS	—	—	1853	1853
Total Admitted and Born	3045	4729	3576	11350
Total Treated during 1944	3204	4915	3688	11807

TABLE XV.—Discharges and Deaths—Year 1944.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Town	2709	4489	3354	10552
Discharged to Fir Vale House	35	37	5	77
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital	54	18	—	72
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	31	31
DEATHS	255	157	152	564
Total Discharged and Died	3053	4701	3542	11296
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1944	151	214	146	511

The total admissions and births during the year was 11,350, an increase of 760 on the previous year. This figure is the highest ever recorded in the Hospital. The whole of this increase is accounted for by the increase in the number of service cases admitted. The increase in the number of births was 357.

The average daily number under treatment was 518, an increase of 37 as compared with the previous year. The highest daily number in hospital was 678 on December 6th and the lowest 366 on June 10th. The average duration of treatment was 16·7 days as against 15·91 in 1943, an increase of 0·79 days.

The work of the hospital has exceeded the previous record year very considerably. There was a great shortage of medical staff and for long periods we were working 2 and 3 under our reduced establishment. Needless to say, the standard of work suffered seriously.

The amount of clerical work was again greater than we have ever experienced and the shortage of clerks, together with the lack of experience of the temporary officers replacing those on service, has made the work of the Steward's department extremely difficult.

Once again, I only propose to submit an abridged report as it has not been possible to prepare full statistics.

The table which follows gives a classification under disease groups of the patients who were discharged from hospital during the year.

TABLE XVI.—*Discharges in the Year 1944—Classification of Diseases.*

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Cancer and other Tumours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases									195
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs			..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Chronic Poisoning—Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
„ „ Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
„ „ Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	792
„ „ Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,418
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System				..	..	..	..	..	354
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium				..	..	..	..	..	3,021
„ the Skin and Cellular Tissues		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
„ „ Bones and Organs of Locomotion		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Diseases of Early Infancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,945
Injuries and Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
Ill-Defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254
Military Cases, Sick and Wounded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,355
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..	10,732

DEATHS.

564 patients died in the hospital during the year, a decrease of 223 from last year. The following list shows the figures for the commoner diseases during the last three years :—

						1942	1943	1944
Arterio Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	35
Bronehitis	..	..	..	..	..	50	55	47
Lobar Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	46	62	42
Broncho-pneumonia		..	..	..	..	41	81	41
Valvular Disease of the Heart			..	..	..	27	31	13
Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	..	53	83	35

The causes of death in the year 1944 are classified under disease groups in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVII.—*Causes of Death—Year 1944.*

[illegible]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was a general increase all round in the work of the medical side of the hospital, but as before only acute cases were admitted.

The number of acute primary pneumonias treated was 582, a decrease of 430 from 1943, and the lowest number on record for very many years. The mortality figure for lobar pneumonia was 11·7 per cent and for broncho-pneumonia 18·0 per cent, the figure for both types of pneumonia being 14·1 per cent, exactly the same as last year.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. K. J. G. Milne, the Resident Physician :—

The work of the Medical Department continued without interruption in the Medical Wards and in the Medical Out-Patient Department.

All acute medical cases submitted to the hospital were accepted and full treatment and investigations were maintained throughout the year. At the end of the first half of the year convoys of service patients arrived from the Middle East. A small proportion of these cases were medical in character, mostly in the later stages of convalescence. With the advent of the second front in June, 1944, it became necessary to close Blocks 1 and 6 and the upper floor of Block 3 to civilians and reserve the beds for service cases from France and Occupied Europe. To ease the immense strain thrown upon the remaining civilian wards, use was made of the upper floors and of the verandah of Block 13.

The service cases comprised both allied and enemy patients and were mostly acute in type. The proportion of medical diseases was at first small, but tended to increase as the year drew to a close. The convoys involved much additional clerical work in order to complete the records needed for the Emergency Medical Service authorities. At the end of the year it was possible to reclaim Block 1 and the upper floor of Block 3 for civilian use and it was hoped to do the same for one of the two-storied verandah blocks in order to provide for the increase in civilian illness in the new year.

Clinical trials of new drugs and new methods of treatment were again carried out. Scarcity of drugs and equipment still existed, but no essential treatment was omitted owing to the care and economy exercised by all members of the staff.

Occupational therapy has been introduced as a definite part of the treatment during the year. The principles involved are not new and have been practised on our wards for many years, but an attempt is now being made to systematise the work. The Almoner is in charge of the arrangements and has been fortunate in obtaining the services of two voluntary workers who visit the wards to instruct the patients in various handicrafts. Such occupational treatment is carried out only under medical supervision as an integral part of the treatment. It has proved extremely useful on the service wards.

The Medical Out-Patient Department has shown another increase in the number of patients seen during the year. 932 patients attended in the year ended 31st December, 1944, as against 1,096 in the previous year.

Diabetic Clinic.—The work of the diabetic clinic has continued fully in all aspects. 165 patients were treated in the year 1944-45 as against 146 in the previous year.

The new Globin-Insulin-Zinc is now in regular use and has proved a useful addition to the treatment of many patients. The essential part played by the Almoner in helping to translate the medical requirements into practical realisation was again emphasised during the year. No diabetic clinic could be efficiently carried on without the services of a trained almoner. Mention may be made of the instruction given in diabetic work to the student almoners, who appreciate the opportunity of studying the work of a completely organised diabetic clinic at first hand.

Pernicious Anæmia Clinic.—78 patients were treated in the year 1944-45 as against 91 in the previous year.

Again, the work carried out in the out-patient treatment of pernicious anæmia patients enabled these patients to keep fit and helped to prevent relapses and re-admission to the wards.

Gastric Patients.—Patients treated at the Gastric Clinic in the year 1944-45 numbered 162 as against 191 in the year 1943-44.

Immunisation Clinic.—This clinic has continued to function throughout the year although the numbers are now very small.

Children's Clinic.—This clinic is now well established and shows signs of becoming increasingly useful in helping to deal with sick children after their discharge from the wards.

Rheumatoid Arthritis.—At the end of the year the Medical Department undertook to assist in a Medical Research Council study of Jaundice in patients suffering from Rheumatoid Arthritis by providing beds and out-patient facilities. Dr. MacCallum of the Medical Research Council and Dr. Alice Stewart of the Nuffield Foundation at Oxford visited the hospital on several occasions and were assisted by the medical and nursing staff in carrying out the necessary observations. The work was incomplete at the end of the year and was continued into the new year.

I am again indebted to Miss J. M. Long, the Hospital Almoner, for her invaluable co-operation at all times. The social side of medicine is developing an increasing importance and it has been impossible to give patients all the help possible owing to the absence of a trained assistant Almoner. The work is definitely held up owing to the impossibility of an overworked Almoner's staff coping with all the demands made upon them.

The appointment system has continued to function satisfactorily since its inception in 1934, when the medical out-patient clinics were first started.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The amount of emergency surgery continued to be very high.

The ban on the use of radium within the City of Sheffield still continues and, consequently, the number of malignant cases dealt with remains smaller than prior to the war.

The total number of operations performed was 4,179, a decrease of 18 from the year 1943. Details of operations are given in summarised form in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVIII.—Operations—Year 1944.

Abdominal Operations	442
Operations for Hernia	206
Amputations	15
Operations on Urinary Tract	203
„ Male Genital Organs	57
„ Female Generative Organs	749
„ the Breast	61
„ Bones and Joints	492
„ Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	600
Excisions	54
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	108
Miscellaneous	392
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	800
Total	<u>4,179</u>

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 3,688 as against 3,861 in 1943, a decrease of 173.

There was no serious epidemic during the year and the work in the children's wards was much as in former years.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. W. J. Clancy, the Obstetric Officer :—

1,936 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1944, as against 1,568 in 1943. There were 1,681 of these which were booked cases, who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 255 emergency cases. 951 of the confinements were primiparae and 1,085 multiparae. There were 1,985 live births, of which 1,899 were legitimate and 86 illegitimate. 131 of the labours were premature, as against 105 in the year 1943. There were 47 instances of twins and one instance of triplets. Five women died who were treated in the Maternity Unit, four being booked cases and one an emergency case.

There were 92 still births in the hospital in 1944, as against 83 in 1943, and 57 deaths of newly born children in the maternity wards as against 75 in 1943. A total of 138 children required to be artificially fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 91 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. There were two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum but no cases of pemphigus.

1,598 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1944, as against 989 in the year 1943 and the total number of attendances was 12,199 as against 7,589 in 1943. The number of emergencies was 255, as against 194 in 1943. There were a few of these women who had simply neglected to make arrangements for their confinement, but the great majority were true emergencies. There was again a large number of the expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinic who had to enter the hospital as in-patients for ante-natal treatment for such conditions as toxæmia, pyelitis and debility or for special examinations.

Altogether 1,096 women attended at the Post Natal Clinic in 1944 and made a total of 1,096 attendances.

The emergency unit, which comprises medical and nursing staff, was called out on 16 occasions during the year to the homes of patients who were seriously ill and required specialist treatment. All the cases made a good recovery. They were all admitted to hospital after blood transfusion.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

As in previous years, a great deal of the surgery amongst women occurs under this heading and details are given in the appropriate pages of Tables XVI and XVIII.

The number of abortions was 564 during 1944, a decrease of 45 from 1943. During the year two women died as a result of abortion, a decrease of 12 on the previous year.

Surgical interference was necessary in 449 cases, a decrease of 72 from the previous year.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Very few true cases of venereal disease were admitted again this year, and little comment is necessary.

There were 2 cases of Gonorrhœa and 8 of Syphilis under treatment, as well as some patients admitted for other diseases and treated whilst in hospital. There were also 36 pregnant women treated for Syphilis in the Maternity Department. During the year 1,029 Wassermann Tests and 74 Kahn Tests were carried out, and 538 injections of Salvarsan substitutes were given, of which 383 were in the Maternity Department.

RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was a slight decrease in the amount of X-Ray work done during the year, the number of patients examined showing a decrease of 28 from 1943.

				1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Skiagrams	..	..	..	5,000	6,840	7,850	7,822
Treatments	..	..	..	146	289	135	71

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT.

There was a new department commenced during the year for physiotherapy. The figures given below are from the 1st October, 1944.

New patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Treatments	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,361

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The pathological work in the hospital was again very much increased, the total number of investigations being 11,000 as against 10,872, an increase of 128 from last year.

This figure shows the work done in our own laboratory, but does not take into account the large amount of bacteriological and pathological work done at the University for this hospital.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Casualty Department has remained at about the same level. New patients treated in the Casualty Department were 8,178, an increase of 433 from the previous year.

The attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 29,361, an increase of 1,048 from 1943. This figure includes attendances at the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient and Fracture Clinics.

The number of operations under anæsthesia in the Casualty Department during 1944 was 800.

NURSING STAFF.

The Preliminary Nursing School still continues to be a great success. There are always more suitable candidates applying than we can possibly take and at the end of the year there were 14 pupils in the School.

The results of the examinations, both of the General Nursing Council and of the Central Midwives Board, have been very satisfactory. During the year, 39 candidates passed the examination and were placed on the register of the Nursing Council, and 36 nurses passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

SERVICE CASES.

During the year 1,037 Service patients were admitted, of whom 992 were from overseas. The remainder were either sick or injured from local units. In addition there were 405 prisoners-of-war admitted from overseas.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

There were no air raid casualties admitted to the hospital in the year 1944.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE.

This service has been continued as formerly, and gives the greatest satisfaction to the patients.

I wish to express again my appreciation of the services rendered to the hospital by the visiting librarians.

NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at 31st December, 1944, was 609, consisting of 227 beds for chronic sick and infirm patients, 86 Tuberculosis beds, 48 Maternity (lying-in) beds, 42 cots for children, 10 ante-natal beds, and 196 reserve beds for Military cases. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1944 was 2,319.

The admissions are classified as follows :—

Tuberculosis Patients..	..	..	Men	107	248
			Women	141	
			Children	—	
<hr/>					
Maternity Patients .. ..	..	..	Women	890	1,670
			Children born.. ..	780*	
			Children re-admitted..	2	
<hr/>					
General Medical Patients .. ..	..	..	Men	30	141
			Women	66	
			Prisoners of War ..	45	
<hr/>					
Total Number of Admissions					2,061

* This figure includes 2 births notified elsewhere.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services there were three principal Municipal clinics at 31st December, 1944, these being the City Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Orchard Place and the Firth Park and Manor Centres. At the end of the year there were also ten subsidiary Centres located at suitable points so that as far as was practicable they might cover the extent of the City. There was also an ante-natal clinic and a post-natal clinic at the City General Hospital.

An aggregate of 9,154 women attended during the year at the ante-natal clinics provided by the Council. 7,556 of these women attended at the clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 1,598 at the City General Hospital. This compares with an aggregate of 8,595 women who attended at these clinics in the year 1943. There were also 1,612 women who attended during the year at the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women, a voluntary hospital, as against 1,754 women who attended this clinic in 1943.

There were 17,197 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1944, the figure for 1943 being 15,366.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended a total of 3,145 confinements as Midwives and 1,175 as Maternity Nurses in the year 1944, the corresponding figures for the year 1943 being 2,573 and 884 respectively. The three midwives engaged by the Jessop Hospital for Women attended under arrangements with the Council 186 midwifery cases as against 121 in 1943. In the wartime evacuation arrangements there were 44 expectant mothers sent to Eaton Hall, Retford, for confinement. This scheme ceased when Sheffield became a reception area for expectant mothers from London and the south. The last case from Sheffield was admitted in July, 1944.

Under the London and District Evacuation Scheme, expectant mothers who were evacuated to Sheffield were invited to attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, where arrangements were made for confinement. During the period from July to December, 1944, four patients were delivered in Nether Edge Maternity Hospital, 72 in the City General Maternity Hospital and 16 were attended by a Municipal Midwife or Maternity Nurse in their temporary homes, making a total of 92 cases.

Within this section of the Report there is certain information in regard to the administration of the service for the provision of Wartime Nurseries, which service commenced on 1st April, 1942.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Compulsory notification of births is a requirement under the Public Health Act, 1936. 10,349 live births and 322 still births, making a total of 10,671 births, were notified in the year 1944. These births were notified as follows :—

At Home—

By private Medical Practitioners..	1,983	
By Midwives	3,940	
					<hr/>	5,923

In Nursing Homes	705
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In Municipal Hospitals—

City General Maternity Hospital	1,927	
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	796	
					<hr/>	2,723

In Voluntary Hospitals—

Jessop Hospital for Women	..	}	..	..	..	1,319	
Firth Auxiliary Hospital	..						
Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	1	
						<hr/>	1,320
							<hr/>
							10,671
							<hr/>

It should be explained that the obligation to notify applies to all births occurring in the City, whether amongst Sheffield residents or otherwise, and that the foregoing figures therefore contain a certain proportion of births relating to cases where the mother was only temporarily resident in the City.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitors made a total of 87,049 visits during the year. A summary of these visits is given in the table which follows :—

TABLE XIX.—*Summary of Visits of Health Visitors during the year 1944.*

							Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,588	
Subsequent visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,669	24,257
Infants between one and five years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		32,265
Nursed-out children (Child Life Protection) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		164
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		18
Ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after care .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		3
Expectant Mothers—First visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,598	
Subsequent visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,217	4,815
Post-Natal Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		152
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		215
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		267
Midwives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		142
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,499	
Surgical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,048	6,547
School Complaints .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		13
Houses let-in-lodgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		24
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		201
Diphtheria Immunisation Visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		7,412
Visits <i>re</i> Daily Guardian Scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		2,114
Other reasons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		8,440
							87,049
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

MATERNITY CLINICS.

BY ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B.,

Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

In the year 1944 the number of expectant mothers attending the Municipal Clinics was approximately 61 per cent of the expectant mothers of the City.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1944. The figures include certain cases transferred to the ante-natal clinic at the City General Hospital. Information regarding attendances at the Hospital Clinic will be found in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre	Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	†No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	6,811	28,805	1,059	27
Firth Park	—	7,935	385	21
Manor	—	4,639	302	15
Woodhouse	—	210	50	4
Carbrook	—	4,416	204	22
Abbeydale	—	2,906	149	19
Hillsborough	—	5,693	202	28
TOTALS	6,811	54,604	2,351	—

† In certain instances these are part sessions only, relating to combined ante-natal and infant welfare clinics.

Comparative figures of new cases and attendances at the ante-natal clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the last five years are given in the following statement :—

Year.					New Cases.		Total Attendances of all Cases.
1940	..	..	..	..	4,888	..	35,472
1941	..	..	..	..	5,093	..	37,471
1942	..	..	..	..	5,902	..	43,846
1943	..	..	..	..	6,798	..	50,370
1944	..	..	..	..	6,811	..	54,604

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendances at the post-natal clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1944. They are exclusive of the post-natal clinic at the City General Hospital which is dealt with in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre				Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	..	..		70	117	80	1
Firth Park	..	..	..	45	77	37	2
Manor	..	..	..	14	26	24	1
TOTALS				129	220	141	—

Birth Control Clinic.—No new cases attended the Birth Control Clinic during the year, and only one attendance was made.

Laboratory Tests.—A total of 6,872 specimens were submitted from the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1944 for examination at the Department of Bacteriology at the Sheffield University or in the laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital.[†] 6,724 of these were specimens sent for Wassermann test, of which 31, or 4.6 per 1,000, were positive and arrangements were made for immediate treatment.

Maternity Patients and Hospital Treatment.—In addition to patients sent to the City General Hospital and Nether Edge Maternity Hospital for ante-natal treatment when necessary, and for confinement, 57 patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place, and one from Firth Park Centre were referred to other clinics and hospitals for investigation and treatment. In addition, 264 patients from Orchard Place received dental treatment from the School Clinic.

Expectant Mothers—Care of Children.—A scheme commenced in November, 1935, provides for the admission of young children to the Sheffield Children's Homes in cases where there is difficulty in making other arrangements for the children during the confinement and lying-in period of the mother, or where the mother has to be admitted to hospital for ante-natal treatment. During the year 1944, there were 81 children from 38 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

Special Certificates for Expectant Mothers.—During the year 1944 the supply of certificates to enable expectant mothers to obtain the priorities ration book was continued. In addition pre-natal allowance application forms were signed at the Centre to enable expectant mothers whose husbands were serving in the Forces to obtain a pre-natal allowance during the later months of pregnancy.

In November 1944 at the request of the Ministry of Health, distribution of sheet docket was undertaken for expectant mothers having the confinement at home, in cases where a certificate of need was issued by the midwife.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 890 patients admitted to this hospital in the year 1944. 791 women were confined in the hospital (466 primiparae and 325 multiparae) as against 753 in 1943. 194 patients underwent ante-natal treatment at the hospital, 80 for toxæmia of pregnancy, 46 for diseases associated with pregnancy and 68 for conditions associated with the foetus.

The 791 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery :—normal 748, breech 12, forceps 31. Labour was induced in 80 cases.

There were 778 live births (including 51 premature births) as against 751 (including 35 premature births) in 1943. There were 8 instances of twins. Stillbirths numbered 21 (including 6 premature stillbirths) as against 16 in 1943 (including 6 premature stillbirths), and neo-natal deaths 16, as against 10 in 1943. There were 21 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital and all recovered except one patient, who died of pulmonary embolism. There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and also no cases of Pemphigus.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

A total of 158,409 attendances were made during the year 1944 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 120,929 of these were made at infant consultations and 37,480 at the various treatment clinics. Details of these attendances are given below.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Infant Consultations.		Orthopædic Consultations.		Total Attendances	Number of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over			
Orchard Place	12,329	4,089	349	1,554	18,321	650	28
Firth Park	16,228	7,361	—	—	23,589	783	30
Manor	9,425	6,233	—	—	15,658	678	23
Woodhouse	1,273	642	—	—	1,915	100	19
Handsworth	3,084	1,070	—	—	4,154	122	34
Carbrook	7,554	2,313	—	—	9,867	272	36
Abbeydale	8,548	4,046	—	—	12,594	345	37
Walkley	4,153	2,080	—	—	6,233	205	30
Burngreave (Closed Oct. 26th, 1944)	2,452	947	—	—	3,399	127	27
Hillsborough	9,916	3,907	—	—	13,823	319	43
Chantrey Road	2,903	1,225	—	—	4,128	194	21
Totley	938	264	—	—	1,202	54	22
Endcliffe (Opened Feb. 1st, 1944)	2,473	643	—	—	3,116	90	35
Broomhill (Opened Jan. 27th, 1944)	2,190	740	—	—	2,930	99	29
TOTALS	83,466	35,560	349	1,554	120,929	4,038	—

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CLINICS.

Centre.	Minor Ailments.		Orthopædic.		Ultra Violet Ray.		Totals.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	
Orchard Place ..	372	16	516	2,262	832	15,595	19,593
Firth Park ..	1,443	1,113	—	—	62	6,632	9,250
Manor ..	860	800	—	—	242	6,735	8,637
TOTALS ..	2,675	1,929	516	2,262	1,136	28,962	37,480

A total of 7,870 new cases attended during the year 1944 at the Infant and Orthopædic Consultations as shown below :—

NEW CASES ATTENDING INFANT AND ORTHOPÆDIC CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Totals.
Orchard Place	2,166	176	2,342
Firth Park	1,134	100	1,234
Manor	870	65	935
Woodhouse	104	6	110
Handsworth	186	9	195
Carbrook	564	20	584
Abbeydale	556	41	597
Walkley	236	9	245
Burngreave (Closed Oct. 26th, 1944) ..	151	8	159
Hillsborough	764	55	819
Chantrey Road	189	30	219
Totley	84	26	110
Endcliffe (Opened Feb. 1st, 1944) ..	148	12	160
Broomhill (Opened Jan. 27th, 1944) ..	145	16	161
TOTALS	7,297	573	7,870

Particulars follow of the total attendance of all cases and also of the number of new cases which attended in each of the past five years at all consultation and treatment clinics :—

Year.	Total Attendances of all cases.	Total of New Cases attending.
1940	111,973	6,073
1941	108,980	5,549
1942	134,256	5,977
1943	147,448	6,336
1944	158,409	7,870

787 of the children who attended at the Centres during the year were referred by the medical staff for treatment at municipal or voluntary hospitals or treatment clinics.

Dried Milk and Other Foods.—At Orchard Place Centre (including subsidiary Centres) there were 237,717 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year, as compared with 221,600 lbs. in 1943. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 45,479 lbs. distributed as against 42,448 lbs. in 1943, and 36,120 lbs. were distributed from Manor Centre as compared with 34,745 lbs. in 1943.

National Dried Milk and Vitamins.—In addition to the usual distribution of dried milk and other foods at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, the distribution of National Dried Milk and vitamins to young children is undertaken at these Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. The first of the National Dried Milk was distributed on 1st September, 1940. Distribution of vitamins was commenced on 8th December, 1941, as regards young children, being extended to expectant mothers on 1st December, 1942, and the distribution of vitamin A and D tablets for expectant mothers commenced in April, 1943. The following are details in regard to the total quantities of these foods which were distributed at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the years 1940 to 1944 :—

Foods.	Quantities Distributed—Years.				
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
National Dried Milk—1½ lb. tins ..	*7,291	62,631	112,201	126,213	130,600
(No. of tins).					
Cod Liver Oil—6 oz. bottles	—	†7,079	45,914	82,744	91,553
(No. of bottles).					
Blackcurrant Syrup—13½ oz. bottles ..	—	†2,017	§9,403	—	—
(No. of bottles).					
Blackcurrant Puree—8½ oz. tins ..	—	†13,895	§22,153	—	—
(No. of tins).					
Orange Juice—6 oz. bottles	—	—	90,176	470,746	725,748
(No. of bottles).					
Vitamin A and D Tablets—Pkts. of 45 tablets	—	—	—	‡9,156	14,524
(No. of Pkts.).					

* Distribution commenced on 1st September, 1940.

† do. do. 8th December, 1941.

‡ do. do. April, 1943.

§ do. ceased in January, 1942, orange juice commenced in substitution.

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place, 338 children received treatment and made 388 attendances; at Firth Park 504 children received treatment, making a total of 2,556 attendances, and at Manor Centre 514 children received treatment, making a total of 1,660 attendances.

TREATMENT OF RICKETS AND OTHER ORTHOPÆDIC CONDITIONS.

King Edward VII Hospital, Rivelin.—During 1944 there were 25 non-tuberculous patients who completed treatment in King Edward VII Hospital. After discharge from hospital all children with non-tuberculous orthopædic conditions were kept under supervision and given treatment at the Orthopædic Treatment Clinics of the Child Welfare Centre.

Orthopædic Consultation Clinics.—These clinics were held at Orchard Place Centre throughout the year. The attendances were 1,903 and there were 401 new patients.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics.—Ultra Violet Light Clinics were held on four half-days weekly at Orchard Place throughout the year, on three half-days weekly at Firth Park and on two half-days weekly at Manor Centre until July 1st, for children attending the Orthopædic Consultations. The attendances at these clinics of Orthopædic cases were 2,053 at Orchard Place, 59 at Firth Park and 50 at Manor, making a total of 2,162. New cases totalled 20 at Orchard Place, one at Firth Park and none at Manor Centre, or 21 in all. The Ultra Violet Ray Clinics for orthopædic cases were discontinued at Firth Park and Manor Centres in July, 1944.

Orthopædic Treatment Clinics.—These clinics were held at Orchard Place on five half-days weekly throughout the year 1944. The attendances numbered 2,778. 301 patients were treated, and of these, 133 were new cases. The clinics are under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of the King Edward VII Hospital, and a Sister fully experienced in orthopædic treatment and two fully qualified masseuses are in attendance. All patients are kept under observation in their homes by the Health Visitors and are also seen periodically by the Medical Superintendent.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 11 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1944, and as regards the treatment of these cases the results were that in 10 cases the vision was unimpaired and that one patient was still under treatment at the end of the year.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, any person who undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of children under the age of nine years must give notice of the fact to the local authority. The Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors and in this capacity made 164 visits during the year 1944.

The following particulars are extracted from the Register of these nursed-out children :—

Number of children on the Register at 1st January, 1944	..	..	30
New cases added to the Register during the year	..	..	10
Cases removed from the Register during the year	..	..	12
Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1944	..	..	28

The 12 children who were removed from the Register during the year were taken off for the following reasons :—One child became nine years of age, two children returned to the care of the mother, eight were legally adopted and one evacuee returned to London.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1944 there were 46 Domiciliary Midwives directly employed by the Council. Patients applying for the services of Municipal Midwives to attend in the capacity of midwife are encouraged to keep under supervision at the ante-natal clinic at one of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Where abnormalities necessitating hospital treatment arise during the ante-natal period, the engagement of the domiciliary midwife is cancelled and arrangements are made with the patient for her admission to a bed in the maternity section of either the City General Hospital or Nether Edge Hospital.

The following statement gives particulars of the engagements of municipal midwives in the year 1944 :—

	Engagements as				TOTAL
	MIDWIFE		MATERNITY NURSE		
Cases attended and nursed at home	3,085	..	1,159	..	4,244
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	60	..	16	..	76
Total cases delivered at home	3,145	..	1,175	..	4,320
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to Hospital before delivery	167	..	51	..	218
Cancelled Cases—					
For admission to Hospital	356	..	16	..	372
For other reasons	194	..	48	..	242
TOTAL of original engagements	3,862	..	1,290	..	5,152

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1944 they made 8,872 visits to ante-natal patients and 78,178 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 168 infant or ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1944 there were 71 trained midwives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in Domiciliary Midwifery in the City. These consisted of 46 Municipal Midwives, three Domiciliary Midwives engaged by the Jessop Hospital for Women, 17 Midwives in private practice and five in the service of Nursing Associations.

There were 1,153 cases in which medical aid was summoned by Midwives during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There were no applications received during the year for registration of new premises as Maternity and Nursing Homes in the City. No registrations were cancelled during the year. There are four premises, these being Voluntary Hospitals, which are exempt from registration. No exemptions, other than these, were applied for during the year.

There were 15 Nursing Homes on the Register at the 31st December, 1944.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

During the year 1944, special care has been given to illegitimate children by one of the Health Visitors seconded for special duties. The first visit to each illegitimate birth is paid by this Visitor. Where the babies and the home conditions are satisfactory the District Health Visitor takes over supervision, but unsatisfactory cases remain under the care of the Special Visitor. During the year a total of 614 visits were made.

Unmarried expectant mothers attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre are interviewed at the Centre and in many cases the homes are also visited by the Special Visitor. During the year, 198 visits were made. These cases are followed up with a view to arrangements being made for the welfare of the mother and child.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

With a view to obtaining immediate information regarding premature babies born in the City, the weight of the baby at birth is reported on the notification of birth form, and the information is passed on to the Health Visitors so that special attention may be paid to premature babies.

In addition, where a Municipal Midwife is attending at a premature birth, she continues visiting beyond the usual period of 14 days.

When premature babies are discharged from Hospital frequent visits are made by a Health Visitor until the condition of the baby is satisfactory.

DAY NURSERIES AND HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The following are details in respect of the year 1944 relating to St. Agatha's Church of England hostel, which comes under the heading of a home for mothers and babies :—

ST. AGATHA'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOSTEL.—Situating at No. 22, Broomgrove Road. A home for unmarried expectant mothers ; it has an accommodation of approximately 30 beds. After the confinements, which take place in hospital, the mothers return to the Home with their babies for a short period until the necessary arrangements are made for the care of the baby and for the mother to resume work.

The Salvation Army Home, at Kenwood Park Road, admits various classes of cases, including homeless children and girls who are lacking adequate control. The Sheffield Branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes also accepts homeless children.

Unmarried expectant mothers are, where it is necessary, admitted to the Council's Public Assistance Institution at Firvale House, and homeless children are admitted into the Sheffield Children's Homes, which are also administered by the Council.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

Eleven War-time Nurseries were established in the year 1942, and a further six nurseries were opened in 1943, making a total of 17 nurseries capable of accommodating, in all, about 700 children.

With the exception of Beet Street Nursery, which is a permanent building erected for the specific purpose of a day nursery, and Carbrook Nursery which is a stone-built house temporarily requisitioned and adapted for the purpose, all the nurseries are pre-fabricated hutments supplied by the Ministry of Health to a pattern which is universal throughout the country and planned to meet all the requirements of a modern nursery.

Each nursery is in the charge of a matron who is a State Registered Nurse and each, also, has its complement of nursing and domestic staff. On the average, in addition to the matron, there are at each nursery two experienced nurses and four probationers, together with a cook and the assistance of Nursery Cleaners for such time as is necessary.

Commencing in March, 1943, a number of appointments were made of Wardens in connection with the nurseries. Certain of these were women who were recognised by the Board of Education as teachers and others were women with special experience in the training of small children, especially those between two and five years of age. An Educational Supervisor was appointed in June, 1943.

Particulars are given below of the dates of opening of each of the 17 nurseries, and of the accommodation and the daily average number of children maintained in each nursery during the year 1944.

Nursery.	Date of Opening.	Accommodation (Number of Children).	Daily average number of Children maintained —Year 1944.
Beet Street	1-4-42 ..	40 ..	34
Parson Cross	29-6-42 ..	40 ..	38
Attercliffe	4-8-42 ..	40 ..	33
Darnall	17-8-42 ..	40 ..	44
Hillsborough	31-8-42 ..	40 ..	42
Carbrook	21-9-42 ..	40 ..	38
Broadfield Road ..	1-10-42 ..	40 ..	40
Royal Infirmary ..	12-11-42 ..	40 ..	40
Firth Park	18-11-42 ..	40 ..	38
Moore Street	30-11-42 ..	40 ..	35
Craddock Road ..	14-12-42 ..	40 ..	35
Prince of Wales Road..	19-1-43 ..	40 ..	37
Meersbrook Park ..	28-1-43 ..	40 ..	42
Cricket Inn Road ..	17-2-43 ..	40 ..	36
Abbeyfield Park ..	1-4-43 ..	40 ..	40
Langsett Road ..	15-6-43 ..	50 ..	47
Swinton Street ..	9-8-43 ..	50 ..	34

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN.

The service in Sheffield relating to the maintenance of poor children apart from their parents is carried out at the Sheffield Children's Homes, comprising Fulwood Cottage Homes, and its annexe at Thornsett Lodge, and by the boarding out of children with foster parents. In addition a certain number of Sheffield children are maintained in Institutions outside the City and a small number are boarded out in other areas.

A total of 263 children were accommodated in Fulwood Homes at 31st December, 1944, and a further 39 children at Thornsett Lodge. In addition there were 106 children who were boarded out with foster parents in the City, 51 Sheffield children maintained in institutions in other parts of the country and 12 Sheffield children boarded out in other areas.

HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nursing Association. In the year 1944 the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 719 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 128 of them being children under five years of age and 591 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 17,445 visits during the year, 10,947 of these visits being to cases of Cancer, 1,860 to cases of Pneumonia and 2,301 to cases of Tuberculosis.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria are available at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, at School Clinics and at certain of the Municipal Hospitals. A number of immunisations are also carried out by general medical practitioners. Early in 1943 it was decided to enlist the aid of private medical practitioners with the object of widening the field of diphtheria immunisation. To this end arrangements were introduced on 1st April, 1943, by which the medical practitioners might immunise children of Sheffield residents without charge to the parents or guardians, the Health Committee paying fees to the medical practitioners at the rate of 2s. 6d. per injection in respect of immunisations completed under the arrangements. Antigen is supplied to the doctors without charge. It is hoped that the co-operation of the private practitioners in this scheme will be of assistance in the endeavours of the Department to secure a higher proportion of children immunised in the City.

Further very considerable efforts are constantly being made to effect increases in the numbers of children who are immunised, and parents are being made aware by every means possible of how important it is that they should avail themselves of this service in order that their children should obtain immunity against Diphtheria.

A total of 8,158 children under 15 years of age completed the course of immunisation in the year 1944, as against 21,426 in 1943. The following statement gives particulars of the number of persons who have been immunised in each year since 1937, the first year in regard to which there are records available :—

Year.	Number of persons who completed the course.						Total.
	Aged under 5 yrs.		Aged 5 yrs. and under 15 yrs.		Over 15 yrs.		
1937-40 ..	347	..	241	..	—	..	588
1941	4,335	..	5,530	..	76	..	9,941
1942	8,995	..	22,145	..	257	..	31,397
1943	6,965	..	14,461	..	626	..	22,052
1944	5,489	..	2,669	..	51	..	8,209
Totals ..	<u>26,131</u>	..	<u>45,046</u>	..	<u>1,010</u>	..	<u>72,187</u>

At 31st December, 1944, the number of immunised persons in the various age groups were as follows :—

Aged under 5 yrs.		Aged 5 yrs. and under 15 yrs.		Over 15 yrs.		Total.
18,063	..	48,766	..	5,358	..	72,187

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Clinical Tuberculosis Officer
and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria.

There were 687 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1944. To this must be added 8 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 695 as against 648 in 1943. In 319 of the 695 cases there were tubercle bacilli found in the sputum. The total number of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at 31st December, 1944, was 6,674 and of these cases there were 1,516, including three children under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 578 of the 695 cases which were notified in 1944 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary prior to notification. 117 cases were not examined—79 because they were undergoing institutional treatment elsewhere than in a municipal sanatorium at the time of notification, 27 because they did not desire treatment and 11 because they died either prior to or within fourteen days after being notified.

The table which follows gives particulars of the numbers of new cases of Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis in 1944 and of the deaths classified in age periods and according to sex. Information relating to attack rates and death rates will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XX.—*Tuberculosis—Notifications and Deaths in the year 1944.*

Age Periods	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS					
	Notifications			Deaths			Notifications			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
— 1	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	4	2	2	4
— 5	16	11	27	..	2	2	15	9	24	8	3	11
—10	46	36	82	..	..	..	15	13	28	4	6	10
—15	13	12	25	1	3	4	13	4	17	3	2	5
—20	42	30	72	4	15	19	5	5	10	1	1	2
—25	38	64	102	9	21	30	4	5	9	4	1	5
—35	67	65	132	25	21	46	1	3	4	2	4	6
—45	69	36	105	23	14	37	3	3	6	2	4	6
—55	69	14	83	45	8	53	2	4	6	..	2	2
—65	52	4	56	39	5	44	2	1	3	..	2	2
+65	4	6	10	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	417	278	*695	157	91	248	63	48	*111	26	27	53

* Includes non-notified deaths.

Attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Owing to the conditions of the black-out it was found necessary, shortly after war commenced, to discontinue one of the two evening sessions which it had been customary to hold at the Dispensary for the benefit of patients who were at work during the day. The one remaining evening session was held each Tuesday from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The total number of attendances of patients at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the year 1944 was 24,777, a figure which excludes 1,769 attendances of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who came to the Dispensary for ultra violet light treatment. 4,360 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year for treatment and supervision and the attendances of these cases numbered 14,964. At 31st December, 1944, there was a total of 4,149 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary and in addition 2,524 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 4,213 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1944 as suspects, in order that a diagnosis might be made to ascertain whether they were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, 3,200 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 95 by the School Medical Department, 67 came from General Hospitals, 43 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 636 were referred by the Services' Medical Boards and the remaining 172 from various other sources. 900 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 3,313 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 4,584 attendances at the Dispensary were made during the year by these suspects and in addition 92 similar cases were examined at home in personal consultation with private medical practitioners.

1,018 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. 357 of these contacts were retained for further observation or for treatment and the remainder were discharged as there was no evidence of Tuberculosis.

578 of the 695 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1944, or 83 per cent, were made as the outcome of previous examinations of patients who had been referred to the Dispensary as suspects or contacts. The following table gives details of the examinations of suspects and contacts in 1944.

TABLE XXI.—Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year 1944.

Sex and Age Periods	Examination of Suspects			Examination of Contacts		
	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous
Under 5 Years—						
Males	34	10	24	43	19	24
Females	33	9	24	58	21	37
Totals	(67)	(19)	(48)	(101)	(40)	(61)
5 Years and Under 15 Years						
Males	283	80	203	141	51	90
Females	205	51	154	161	75	86
Totals	(488)	(131)	(357)	(302)	(126)	(176)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	2,184	402	1,782	226	81	145
Females	1,474	348	1,126	389	110	279
Totals	(3,658)	(750)	(2,908)	(615)	(191)	(424)
GRAND TOTALS	4,213	900	3,313	1,018	357	661

Treatment of School Children.—The services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst school children continued in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. 3,805 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1944 and of these there were 1,806 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 1,999 by cases under observation. Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum of four school children during the year and their names were removed from the school registers.

Examination of Sputa.—4,285 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—3,663 at the Dispensary and 622 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. 1,205 of the specimens were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-Ray Examinations.—The amount of X-Ray work continues to increase and during the year 6,107 skiagrams were taken. In addition there were 1,705 screening examinations. This represents about double the amount of work which was being done in the X-Ray Room in 1938. While the pressure on the X-Ray facilities will probably continue to increase it is doubtful whether it will be possible to increase much further the amount of X-Ray work done without additional facilities.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 4,635 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 4,474 of these visits were for Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 161 for other forms of Tuberculosis. In addition the staff of Health Visitors made 6,547 visits. Details of these visits are as follows :—

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

Investigating new cases	709
Periodic revisits to positive cases	884
Disinfecting after patients had removed	37
Disinfecting after admissions to hospital	764
Disinfecting after deaths	128
Other visits for general investigation	1,952
	<hr/> 4,474

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Investigating new cases	111
Other visits for general investigation	50
	<hr/> 161

Total visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors 4,635

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—

In regard to notified cases	5,773
Re home conditions upon discharge from sanatoria	774

Total visits by Health Visitors 6,547

Re-Housing of Infectious Cases of Tuberculosis.—This Scheme was commenced in 1928. Since the commencement of the Scheme 397 families have been rehoused. During 1944, 46 families were rehoused under the Scheme as against 38 in 1943 and at the 31st December, 1944, there were 122 families living on the Estates under the special conditions of tenancy.

Treatment Allowances for Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—This scheme of maintenance allowances to patients under treatment for tuberculosis, which was introduced by the Government, has been in operation in Sheffield since June, 1943. The object of the allowances is primarily for the assistance of those who are obliged to give up remunerative work to undergo treatment.

The application of the scheme is somewhat limited, and only a proportion of patients with tuberculosis are able to benefit under it. In spite of limitations, the introduction of maintenance allowances for tuberculosis cases has done good, and may be regarded as a step in the right direction. Details with regard to the operation of the scheme in 1944 are as follows :—

No. of patients on allowances at 31st December, 1943— —226

No. of patients who commenced allowances during 1944 :—

(1) Maintenance allowances	326
(2) Discretionary allowances included in Item 1	108
(3) Special payments not included in Item 1	16
	—342

Total number of patients on allowances during 1944— —568

No. of patients whose allowances terminated during 1944 :—

(a) Returned to work	168
(b) Discharged non T.B.	37
(c) Died	48
(d) Eligibility ceased	128
	—381

No. of patients continuing on allowances at 31st December, 1944— —187

Total net disbursements during 1944—£14,950 10s. 9d.

No. of patients assisted to obtain part-time employment—7.

No. of patients assisted to change employment on medical advice—121.

No. of Forms R.D.1. (Re-settlement of Disabled Persons) completed—72.

Expenditure upon treatment allowances is reimbursed to the local authority by the Ministry of Health.

At the conclusion of the period of payment of treatment allowances every effort is made by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary to assist patients to obtain employment which is suited to their physical capacity.

After-Care.—The organisation for Tuberculosis after-care is administered through the Tuberculosis Dispensary. 35 beds with mattresses were loaned in the year 1944 to infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who were unable to provide for themselves a separate bed at their homes. In all there were 226 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1944. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 40 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1944. The difficulty in obtaining beds and bedding has led to an increase in the number of requests for the loan of these articles and a corresponding difficulty in obtaining supplies to deal with these requests.

CITY SANATORIA.

Accommodation which was provided for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Crimicar Lane, Commonside, Winter Street and Nether Edge Sanatoria at 31st December, 1944, totalled 334 beds, and this number was found adequate for the work during the year. Details of such accommodation is as follows :—

Sanatorium	Number of beds provided for				Total beds provided
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Crimicar Lane ..	101	—	—	—	101
Commonside	—	39	—	—	39
Winter Street	44	30	18	16	108
Nether Edge	34	52	—	—	86
Totals	179	121	18	16	334

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 1,167 patients were admitted to four Sanatoria during the year, either for treatment for Tuberculosis or as observation cases. 565 were men, 386 women and 216 children. During the year 1,065 patients were discharged from the Sanatoriums and there were 122 deaths in the Sanatoriums during 1944. 394 of these patients were admitted for observation, 262 were early cases of the disease, 401 were at an intermediate stage and 130 were advanced cases. 531 patients were sputum positive. There were 122 deaths in the Sanatoria in 1944.

Detailed information in regard to admissions, discharges and deaths is given in the following table :—

TABLE XXII.—*City Sanatoria—Admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., in the year 1944.*

SANATORIUM	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1943	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1944
CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	76	313	292	28	69
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
COMMONSIDE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Females	28	139	117	18	32
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
WINTER STREET HOSPITAL—					
Adult Males	41	145	119	30	37
Adult Females	28	106	99	14	21
Boys	12	122	116	1	17
Girls	12	94	99	—	7
NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	23	107	88	20	22
Adult Females	45	141	135	11	40
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
	265	1,167	1,065	122	245

In spite of shortage of staff both medical, nursing and domestic, a great deal of active treatment has been carried out in the Sanatoriums and every effort has been made to keep abreast of modern lines of treatment.

Details with regard to treatment are given below :—

Artificial Pneumothorax.—During 1944 artificial pneumothorax was attempted in 59 cases. Three cases were transferred to the Sheffield Sanatoria with an artificial pneumothorax. In eight instances pneumothorax had to be abandoned early on account of adhesions. In six other cases adhesiotomy was carried out while in one case a phrenic crush was also done. The total number of artificial pneumothorax refills given during the year was 1,905.

Gold Treatment.—During the year 10 patients received gold injections.

Investigations.—The following tests were carried out for purposes of investigation. Mantoux tests 170, Lumbar punctures 3, Wassermann reactions 18, Blood sedimentation tests 256.

Pneumo-Peritoneum.—Pneumo-peritoneum was induced in one patient during the year, but had to be abandoned for psychological reasons.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

By C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent of King Edward VII Hospital.

There were 88 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1944, to which must be added 23 non-notified deaths, so that the total of the new notifications in the year 1944 was 111. The table which follows gives a classification of the types of these cases and a similar classification of the 53 deaths which occurred during the year. Information relating to the attack rates and death rates of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (Other Forms of Tuberculosis) will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XXIII.—Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Classification of Cases and Deaths in the year 1944.

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal	25	27
Abdominal	8	6
Genito-Urinary System	3	4
Bones and Joints	43	5
Skin	1	1
Others	31	10
Totals	*111	53

*Includes non-notified deaths.

Hospital Treatment.—Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in King Edward VII Hospital, the normal accommodation of which at 31st December, 1944, was 123 beds. 40 of these were held available as emergency hospital accommodation for wounded officers. Apart from the above beds there were 17 other beds, which were used for Orthopædic cases. During the year 1944, 199 Sick and Wounded Officers were admitted from overseas, and 189 were discharged leaving 10 Military cases remaining in hospital.

Patients discharged after treatment in the hospital for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the year 1944, as will be seen in the statement below, totalled 92. 71 of these were suffering from tuberculosis of bones or joints.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL IN THE YEAR 1944, AFTER TREATMENT FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bones and Joints	46	25	71
Abdominal	2	3	5
Peripheral Glands	6	3	9
Skin	—	—	—
Observation	1	1	2
Others	1	4	5
Totals	56	36	92

In addition to the above there were 25 patients who had been treated for orthopædic conditions discharged from this hospital in the year 1944. Adult cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints with infectious lung conditions were treated at Nether Edge Hospital.

The following statement sets out the number of patients under treatment in the hospital at 31st December, 1943, the number of admissions in the year 1944, and the number of discharges and deaths in the year, together with the number of patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1944 :—

	Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Orthopædic Cases.	Total Patients.
Patients under treatment at 31st December,			
1943	71	8	79
Year 1944—			
Patients admitted	90	24	114
Patients discharged	92	25	117
Deaths	5	—	5
Patients remaining under treatment at 31st December, 1944	*64	7	71

* 56 of these patients were suffering from Tuberculosis of Bones or Joints.

Out-Patient Supervision.—Out-patients continued to attend the clinic at the Tuberculosis Dispensary as in previous years and these patients made a total of 3,130 attendances during the year 1944. New cases attending this clinic during the year numbered 323, of whom 271 were retained for treatment—40 men, 44 women, 114 boys and 73 girls. In addition the attendances for ultra violet light treatment at the Dispensary numbered 1,769.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Disease Treatment Centres at the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital, and the Jessop Hospital for Women, continued to operate during the year 1944.

It will be noted from Table XXVI that there was a decrease in new cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa in males, the male figure falling below the pre-War figure, but there was a slight increase of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa in females and the female figure is still slightly higher than the pre-War figure.

A trained Social Worker was appointed by the Health Committee on 1st November, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular No. 2834 of 23rd July, 1943, for the duties of the supervision of the patients attending the Venereal Disease Clinics.

This Social Worker who, amongst her other duties, interviews patients at the clinics, is in a position to render valuable assistance in the many difficulties and anxieties of the patients, to establish helpful relations between the patients and treatment centres and to be of service in ensuring that regular attendance at the Centres is maintained.

Particulars follow of the total number of persons treated and the attendance of out-patients at these Centres during the year 1944 :—

TABLE XXIV.—*Persons treated and attendances of out-patients at the separate Venereal Disease Treatment Centres during the year 1944.*

Treatment Centre	Persons treated			Attendances of Out-patients		
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Totals	Sheffield Residents	From other Areas	Totals
Royal Infirmary ...	521	110	631	7,631	1,213	8,844
Royal Hospital ...	443	219	662	6,228	560	6,788
Jessop Hospital ...	536	160	696	6,439	2,621	9,060
Totals	1,500	489	*1,989	20,298	4,394	24,692

* Includes In-patients

Information is given in the table below relating to the aggregate number of persons treated and the aggregate of the attendances of out-patients at the Treatment Centres in the past five years, together with yearly totals of in-patient days of treatment. It will be noted from the table that there is a slight decrease from the year 1943 in the total persons treated and a slight rise in the attendances at the out-patient clinics. The total of in-patient days of treatment is also rather higher :—

TABLE XXV.—*Venereal Disease Treatment Centres—total persons treated ; attendances of Out-patients ; In-patient days of treatment ; years 1940 to 1944.*

Year	Persons treated (including In-patients)			Attendances of Out-patients	In-patient days of treatment
	Venereal Disease	Other conditions (or undiagnosed)	Total		
1940	1,402	325	1,727	22,325	2,290
1941	1,399	301	1,700	22,032	549
1942	1,396	321	1,717	22,545	741
1943	1,458	536	1,994	23,682	873
1944	1,500	489	1,989	24,692	1,595

The following table gives particulars of new cases treated in intervals of five years from 1919—the first complete year after the inception of the scheme—until 1934 and thereafter in separate years until the year 1944 :—

TABLE XXVI.—*Persons treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, in quinquennia from 1919 to 1934 and in each year from 1935 to 1944.*

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal Conditions or Undiagnosed		TOTALS	
Year.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1919	758	558	21	—	882	201	97	274	1758	1033
1924	283	198	—	—	588	76	64	194	935	468
1929	188	154	—	—	572	57	66	218	826	429
1934	147	101	—	—	414	63	151	191	712	355
1935	128	123	—	—	403	90	148	137	679	350
1936	132	77	—	—	351	80	195	123	678	280
1937	118	90	—	—	362	78	207	118	687	286
1938	150	102	—	—	357	64	253	129	760	295
1939	152	123	3	—	329	70	245	127	729	320
1940	152	117	—	—	257	105	208	117	617	341
1941	152	113	—	—	231	71	177	124	560	308
1942	134	146	—	—	184	76	196	125	514	347
1943	118	131	—	—	225	89	344	192	687	412
1944	111	135	—	—	213	101	301	187	625	423

The above figures include cases from areas other than Sheffield. The following table shows the number of Sheffield residents treated for the first time for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa in each year since 1935 :—

TABLE XXVII.—*Sheffield Residents treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, Years 1935-1944.*

Year	Total Males and Females		
	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Total
1935	199	426	625
1936	128	355	483
1937	148	372	520
1938	210	335	545
1939	208	321	529
1940	195	300	495
1941	215	260	475
1942	197	223	420
1943	190	265	455
1944	212	274	486

In the table below are given particulars of pathological examinations made during the past five years in the laboratory of the Sheffield University of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by treatment centres, hospitals and other institutions and by private medical practitioners. In addition the medical officers of the three Venereal Disease Treatment Centres made an aggregate of 65 microscopical examinations of specimens for Syphilis, 636 for Gonorrhœa and an aggregate of 631 other examinations for the diagnosis of Venereal Disease.

TABLE XXVIII.—Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out at the Sheffield University during each year since 1940.

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	5	—	—	—	—
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	623	608	495	620	641
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,243	1,857	2,338	2,505	2,896
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(a) Serum	1,272	930	1,012	1,274	1,389
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	44	66	57	59	47
2. Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners					
(a) Serum	11,235	9,914	11,029	12,542	14,225
(b) Cerebro-spinal Fluid	522	334	418	649	445
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	17	227	324	328	222
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	74	172	231	282	361
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	158	148	166	190	222
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	107	52	90	91	160
TOTALS	16,300	14,308	16,160	18,540	20,608

Defence (General) Regulation No. 33B.—By the provisions of Regulation 33B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which came into operation in February, 1943, a special practitioner (who is generally a medical officer of an approved Venereal Disease Centre) is required, upon obtaining information from patients of the names of possible contacts, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the area of the names of such contacts. When two notifications have been received by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of one contact, the person who is named as contact is required to attend for medical examination, and if necessary for treatment.

Visits are also made by the Social Worker in the operation of Regulation 33B.

In the period from 1st January to the 31st December, 1944, there were 38 persons—all women—who were notified on Form 1 as contacts, and in regard to four of these a second notification was received. Of the 34 contacts in respect of whom there had been a single notification, there were five who stated that they were not infected and required no treatment, nine who were persuaded to attend hospital for examination, and two left the City and of these one promised to have treatment and, in the case of the other, the form was forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health for the district. There were 18 contacts who could not be traced owing to inadequate identification in the notification. As regards the four contacts in respect of whom there had been two notifications, three of these attended for medical examination after persuasion and one could not be traced. There were no prosecutions during 1944.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1944, there were 31 District Medical Officers engaged in the administration of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief, and with one exception these appointments were all held on a part-time basis by general practitioners.

The aggregate of the Surgery Consultations and home visits recorded by the District Medical Officers in respect of the year 1944 was 53,883, which corresponds to a figure of 55,697 for the year 1943.

At the end of the year there were 140 local establishments upon the list of chemists who were authorised to dispense the prescriptions of the District Medical Officers and the terms governing this dispensing are almost identical with those which obtain in the National Health Insurance Dispensing Services. 69,457 prescriptions were dispensed in the year 1944 as against 70,930 in the year 1943.

VACCINATION.

Particulars are given in the table below regarding the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the period of five years from 1939 to 1943. The year 1943 is the latest year for which complete figures are available.

TABLE XXIX.—*Return as to the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in the City during the five years 1939 to 1943.*

YEAR	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Number of conscientious objections	Died unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Pending, Not Accounted for and Removals	PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS	
									Vaccinated successfully	Exempted by conscientious objections
1939 ..	8,540	2,635	46	—	4,932	327	104	496	30·9	57·8
1940 ..	8,090	2,712	44	—	4,371	348	109	506	33·5	54·0
1941 ..	7,280	3,011	45	—	3,371	389	68	396	41·4	46·3
1942 ..	8,082	3,546	76	—	3,597	340	95	428	43·9	44·5
1943 ..	8,950	3,733	36	—	4,166	366	105	544	41·7	46·5

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

The greater part of the pathological and bacteriological work to assist in the diagnosis of infectious and other disease is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the staff of the Pathology and Bacteriology Departments of the University of Sheffield and this staff also carries out the bacteriological examination of milk. Particulars relating to the examinations made at the University for the Committee for the year 1944 are given below under the several headings :—

Particulars of Examinations.										Number of Examina- tions.
Specimens for—										
Diphtheria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,763
Typhoid Fever, etc.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	808
Milk	{	for the presence of the Tubercle bacillus					..	..	..	755
		for the presence of the bacillus Coli					..	..	..	382
		for the bacterial Count					..	..	..	382
Virulence tests for the presence of the bacillus Diphtheriæ and other special examinations										1,446
Total of examinations enumerated above										6,536

In the Venereal Disease section of the Report are given the numbers and other particulars of the various examinations carried out at the University and at the Venereal Disease Treatment Centres for the diagnosis of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

Certain bacteriological examinations were undertaken during the year at the City General Hospital and at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Microscopical examinations of sputa were made by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Reductase test was carried out in the Department in regard to a certain number of milk samples. Information regarding these various examinations is given in the appropriate sections of the Report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Cases of Non-Infectious Disease and Accidents.—The bulk of the Ambulance Services of the City relating to the provision of transport for cases of non-infectious disease and accident cases are provided by the Central Ambulance Service, which is established at the Ambulance Station in Corporation Street. The Sheffield Hospitals Council co-operates in the scheme in conjunction with the Health and Watch Committees of the Sheffield City Council and the ambulances which belong to each of these bodies are housed at the Ambulance Station, their use being general to all the services. At 31st December, 1944, the fleet of ambulances at the Station consisted of 20 vehicles—13 from the Sheffield Hospitals Council, four from the Health Committee, and three from the Watch Committee. In addition to its normal functions this fleet is utilised to combine with the fleet of the Civil Defence Ambulance Service, if the need arises, when there is enemy air activity over the City.

There are also a certain number of privately owned ambulances at the large works in the City, these being for service in regard to accidents and emergency cases.

Cases of Infectious Disease.—For the special requirements of cases of infectious disease there are certain ambulances which are not allocated to the Central Ambulance Service, but are stationed at the City Fever Hospitals. This fleet comprised four vehicles at the end of the year 1944.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 43,484 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act, 1936, in the year 1944 for the investigation and abatement of nuisances, a considerable proportion of which were brought to the notice of the Department by complaints of tenants, and a further six inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects under the Housing Acts. These visits and inspections related, in all, to a total of 9,848 houses. Visits of investigation in regard to infectious and other notifiable diseases and many other visits in the general sanitary administration of the City were also made by this staff during the year and details of these visits are to be found in Table XXXI within this section of the Report.

Infectious Disease—Investigation and Disinfection.—The Sanitary Inspectors made 4,791 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable diseases had occurred. 3,989 homes were visited by the staff of the Disinfecting Station for the purpose of carrying out disinfection at the houses on account of the occurrence of notifiable or other disease. Beds and bedding, the patient's clothing and other articles which had been in contact with the patient were collected by the staff and taken away for disinfection by steam.

Treatment of Scabies.—There are centres for the treatment of Scabies at the City General Hospital and at the Disinfecting Station in Plum Lane. Whenever a case of Scabies is brought to the notice of the Department every effort is made to induce all the members of the family to undergo treatment. The two recognised methods of treatment, the sulphur ointment and the Benzyl Benzoate methods, are both used. A total of 3,821 persons, including 1,985 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1944, either as patients or as contacts. In all instances, whilst the treatment is being given, the personal clothing is disinfected by steam. In addition beds and bedding are collected from the homes and steam disinfected and this was done in regard to 1,185 families in the year 1944. After treatment all cases are followed up by visits to the home by the Health Visitors.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—There were 550 persons who attended at the Disinfecting Station during the year for treatment for the eradication of vermin. The majority were from common lodging houses or houses let-in-lodgings. A special disinfecting bath and cleansing treatment was given in all these cases and the personal clothing and bedding were disinfected.

Cyanide Disinfestation and Removal of Household Effects.—The use of Cyanide for disinfestation was continued on a small scale during the year 1944.

127 families were removed to Corporation Housing Estates during 1944 and their furniture and effects were disinfested by Cyanide in air-tight steel containers in order to eradicate bug infestation, the beds and bedding being treated by steam disinfestation. The 127 families included a small number rehoused under the Special Scheme for rehousing of infectious cases of Tuberculosis and some were families who had had to evacuate their homes which had been damaged by enemy air attack.

As a complement to the disinfestation of furniture in sealed containers by cyanide, the disinfestation is also undertaken of certain Corporation houses which are found upon inspection to be infested with bugs. The form of Cyanide used in house disinfestation is Zyklon B. During the year 1944 there were 100 Corporation houses disinfested, the beds and bedding in these cases, too, being treated by steam disinfestation.

All possible measures are taken, in the way of advice given by the staff and by distributing literature to educate tenants in preventing infestation by bugs.

Testing of Drainage Systems.—661 smoke tests and 853 colour tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. In certain instances the City Engineer's Department collaborated with the Sanitary Inspectors' staff in these tests. Where drains were found to be defective the Sanitary Inspectors supervised the works of repair or reconstruction. 679 water tests were applied during the year to ascertain whether drains which had been relaid were satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—The schemes for the conversion of privies into water closets, for the provision of one water closet for each house in the City and for the substitution of pail, trough and waste-water closets reached the completion stage some years ago. In the year 1944, four

trough closets were converted into pedestal water closets. A few privies and a few pail closets still remain, however, and these are isolated ones situated mostly in semi-rural districts where it has not been practicable to provide water closets owing to the fact that sewers are not reasonably available.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—The Sanitary Inspectors visited houses let-in-lodgings periodically during the year in collaboration with the Health Visitors, with a view to remedying defects which were found and ensuring that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Factories and Workplaces.—935 visits of inspection were made during the year to Factories and Workplaces in the exercise of powers under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Public Health Act, 1936. As a result of these visits a total of 148 nuisances or defects were remedied.

Shops Act, 1934.—Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, concerns the health and comfort of employees in wholesale and retail shops, in warehouses or elsewhere in connection with wholesale or retail trade or business. The section deals particularly with the ventilation, heating and lighting of these premises; the facilities for taking meals; the facilities for washing; and the facilities as to sanitary conveniences. As a result of action taken under this section during the year, there was one instance where the owners of the premises, who were not complying in all respects with the provisions of Section 10, took the necessary remedial measures. No applications for exemption under this section were received during the year.

Preserved Food—Preparation or Manufacture.—Seven applications were received during the year, as required by Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the registration of premises under the above heading and after investigation all were granted. One registered premises ceased to be used during the year for the purpose for which they had been registered.

Ice Cream—Sale, Manufacture, Etc.—Premises which are used for these trades must also be registered, as required by Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. During the year, however, there were no new applications for the registration of premises intended to be used for the manufacture of ice cream for sale or for the sale only of ice cream.

It should be stated that the manufacture and the sale of ice cream were prohibited as from the 1st October, 1942, by the Ice Cream (Prohibition of Manufacture and Sales) Order, 1942.

Fish Friers' Premises.—At the end of the year 1944, there were 475 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the Register. Two applications for the registration of premises, under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were received during the year. Registration under this Act was granted in both cases.

Offensive Trades.—There were seven premises on the Register of Offensive Trades at the end of the year. These were three premises used for Tripe Boiling and Tripe Dressing, two Rag and Bone Dealers' Premises, one Fat and Bone Dealers' premises and one Rag Washing premises. All these premises were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are 38 premises in the City to which the above Acts apply and these are chiefly Upholsterers' and Bedding Manufacturers' establishments. There are no premises where rag flocks are manufactured. In every case where rag flocks were used they were obtained under a guarantee that they complied with the standard set forth in the Acts.

Canal Boats.—There were no registrations of Canal Boats in the City during the year 1944. The Canal Boats Inspector paid 77 visits to the Canal and made 92 Inspections of boats during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 176 persons living on board the boats at the time of the inspections and these persons were in the following age groups:—six in the age group of children under 5 years; eight in the group of between 5 years and 14 years; and 162 in the group at ages over 14 years. 150 of these latter were males and 12 were females. The average number of persons per boat was 1.91.

50 infringements were found relating to 41 inspections of boats. All necessary measures were taken in regard to these infringements and it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

There were no cases of infectious diseases upon any of the Canal Boats during the year nor was it necessary to detain any boats for cleansing or disinfection.

Water Supply.—Notwithstanding war-time difficulties, the usual high standard of purity was maintained throughout the area of supply. Samples were taken for analysis almost daily from consumers' taps and, of 777 examined during the year, 99·5 per cent were found to be free from bacillus coli in 100 millilitres.

The use of moorland gathering grounds by troops in training was closely watched, and strict sanitary regulations enforced.

As a safeguard against atmospheric pollution of filtered water, the Undertaking propose to roof the open service reservoirs situated in built-up areas. Work on the tanks at Lydgate Lane and Hurlfield Road is in hand.

This section of the Report in regard to the water supply of the City has been furnished by the General Manager and Engineer of the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

Smoke Abatement.—The Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee, a regional Committee with full statutory powers for smoke abatement, functions in regard to the five administrative areas of the City of Sheffield, the County Borough of Rotherham, the Urban Districts of Rawmarsh and Stocksbridge and Rotherham Rural District.

The activities of the Committee in the year 1944, so far as they relate to the City of Sheffield, are briefly outlined below :—

Action under the Public Health Act, 1936. As has been stated in previous Reports, in June, 1940, all control of smoke was relaxed and was not continued until January, 1944, then only in a modified form, on account of fuel difficulties and shortage of skilled personnel. The early observations showed an appalling waste of fuel and lack of efficiency, but conditions improved slightly towards the year end. From examination of furnaces, it would appear that many of them are in a semi-derelict condition and that a considerable amount of reconstruction and expenditure will be necessary before any appreciable improvement in atmospheric pollution can be expected. In 1938 the average of the minutes of smoke emitted per half hour's observation was shown to be 1·43 per half hour, whilst in 1944 it shows 8·9 minutes per half hour or more than six times as great.

Details of the work done in Sheffield by a Smoke Inspector during the year 1944 :—

Number of chimneys observed	..	..	..	..	..	334
Number of minutes smoke emitted	..	..	..	..	..	2,973·5
Average minutes of smoke emission per half hour	..	..	..	..	..	8·9
Number of Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	33
Number of Intimations served	..	..	..	..	..	110
Number of Advisory Visits	..	..	..	..	..	225
Number of complaints answered	..	..	..	..	..	18

Atmospheric Pollution.—The recording of the extent of the atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year 1944.

There are three fixed gauges established in Sheffield for the purpose of measuring atmospheric pollution and these are stationed at Attercliffe, Surrey Street and Nether Green. In addition, there are two mobile gauges which further assist in ascertaining the variation of the pollution deposits in the City. These gauges were stationed at Manor and Dore, but in October the gauge at Dore was removed to a site at Firth Park.

The averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter in tons per square mile per month at these five stations during the year were as follows :—

Attercliffe	..	..	..	..	43·20 tons.
Surrey Street	..	..	..	..	21·89 „
Nether Green	..	..	..	..	11·49 „
Manor	..	..	..	..	14·65 „
Dore (9 months)	..	..	..	..	9·32 „
Firth Park (3 months)	..	..	..	..	22·93 „

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Ministry of Food Infestation Order, 1943 (No. 680).

In connection with the responsibilities which devolve upon the Public Health Department under the Ministry of Food Infestation Order, 1943 (No. 680), the Rodent Control service was started as from 10th April, 1944.

Four Rodent Operatives are employed by the Department and a Sanitary Inspector was seconded to take charge of this Section. Disinfestation measures are carried out at the request of occupiers, who pay for the service on a cost basis laid down by the Corporation. In all cases the approved Ministry of Food procedure is employed ; in the case of rat infestation four days prebaiting precedes the laying of the poisoned bait and in the case of mice infestation the pre-baiting period is limited to two or three days.

835 complaints of infestation were investigated by Sanitary Inspectors and 2,850 subsequent visits were made by Rodent Operatives during 1944. The following are particulars of the number of baiting points laid, the number of rats and mice exterminated and the number of orders, regarding rats and mice, completed at 31st December, 1944 :—

Number of baiting points laid	..	..	..	..	3,152
Number of rats exterminated	..	..	..	..	7,507
Number of mice exterminated	..	..	..	..	2,368
Number of orders (rats) completed	..	..	..	..	332
Number of orders (mice) completed	..	..	..	..	62

HOUSING.

It has been stated in earlier Reports that the progress of the Slum Clearance Scheme was halted upon the outbreak of war in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health. Certain information is recorded, however, in regard to the demolition of dwelling-houses which took place in the year 1944, these being mostly condemned houses which happened to be badly damaged by enemy action. The last of the rehousing of displaced tenants under the Slum Clearance Scheme proper was in the year 1940, although in the year under review there were certain families whose homes had been rendered uninhabitable as a result of enemy action who were transferred to houses on Corporation Estates.

Demolition of Houses.—A total of 148 houses which were in Slum Clearance Areas or were scheduled as individual unfit houses were demolished or rendered unusable as dwelling-houses in the year 1944, the great majority being demolished, but a few converted into Works premises. It should be explained that a considerable proportion of these 148 houses were buildings which, after having been partially destroyed by previous enemy air attack, were finally demolished in the arrangements for the clearance of bombed areas and not as a procedure under the Housing Acts.

Overcrowding.—The alleviation of overcrowding in any very considerable degree was rendered impracticable after the suspension of building operations shortly after the outbreak of war. As regards Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936, there were 93 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1944, and 53 new cases were reported. At the end of the year there were 3,680 families in the City which were known to be living under overcrowded conditions and the total number of persons in these families, that is the equivalent number of persons under the Act, was 20,776.

Erection of Dwelling-Houses.—The City Engineer has furnished information relating to the building of dwelling-houses in the City. The figures relate to a year which ends on the 31st March.

Eleven new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1945, as against 28 in the year ended 31st March, 1944. In addition to this figure, 43 additional housing units have been provided by the conversion of existing dwelling-house and office accommodation into 76 flats and houses.

The approximate total number of houses on the Rate Books at 1st April, 1945 was 147,396.

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses.—All inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects, under the Public Health or Housing Acts, are made by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors and 9,848 houses were inspected during the year 1944. 4,996 houses at which there had been defects were rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action taken by the Department. Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, as regards 2,952 houses, requiring defects to be remedied.

Tables of Housing Statistics.—As a conclusion to this section of the Report there are given certain tables of Housing Statistics. These are Table XXXII, being general statistics in regard to Housing, and Tables XXXIII and XXXIV which relate to action which was taken under the Housing Acts in 1944 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in clearance areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XXXII.—*Housing Statistics of the year 1944.*

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—		
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	9,848	
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	* 6,818	
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and 1932	—	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—	
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	4,996	
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners.. .. .	—	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,952	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners.. .. .	3,957	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3,722	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	3,722	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	20,956	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	53	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	93	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	367	
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—	

*A proportion of these inspections relate to visits to blocks of houses affected by nuisances.

TABLE XXXIII.—Housing Acts, 1930 and 1936.—Clearance Areas. Summary of Work Done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH		PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S INSPECTORS						VACATION OF HOUSES AND RE-HOUSING OF DISPLACED TENANTS			
	No. of Areas involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Areas for which Inquiries were held	Total No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Orders were confirmed	No. of Houses changed from "Pink" to "Grey" on plan	No. of Houses Excluded from Orders	No. of Houses purchased by Corporation for Demolition and for which Orders were rescinded	No. of Houses vacant when Orders made	No. of Houses from which displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which tenants found their own Accommodation	Total No. of Houses vacated
1930 (from 1st October)...	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	12	—	—	12
1932	7	435	7	435	—	—	—	—	5	298	32	335
1933	16	906	10	635	593	—	35	—	5	254	8	267
1934	67	3238	34	1636	1439	4	32	—	16	899	98	1013
1935	93	4558	67	3401	2437	19	38	—	17	764	23	804
1936	67	3239	65	3030	3730	2	86	—	40	1311	81	1432
1937	125	5378	66	3232	2676	7	26	7	39	2087	136	2262
1938	166	3908	40	3174	3995	4	32	—	41	2051*	176	2268
1939	65	752	105	2372	1207	6	15	—	45	1808	122	1975
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	24	493
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9941	700	10861

NOTES.

- 1.—The Minister of Health's decision had not been received at the year end with regard to 39 areas for which Public Inquiries had been held. These involved
- 2.—Public Inquiries had not been held by the end of the year in the case of 210 areas for which Official Representations had been made by the Medical Officer of Health. These involved

No. of Houses for which Orders had been confirmed by the Minister of Health and the Tenants of which were awaiting Re-housing on 31st December, 1944.

5506

1529 Houses

4477 Houses

* This figure includes 8 houses from which tenants have been rehoused before Order confirmed by Minister of Health.

**TABLE XXXIV.—Housing Act, 1930—Section 19 } Individual Unfit Houses. Summary of Work Done.
Housing Act, 1936—Section 11 }**

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH						VACATION OF HOUSES AND REHOUSING OF DISPLACED PERSONS				NUMBER OF HOUSES ABOLISHED OR DEMOLISHED			REMARKS
	No. of Properties involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Representations withdrawn	No. of Houses for which Demolition Orders made	No. of Houses for which Schemes accepted for convert- ing to Works, etc.	REHOUSING OF DISPLACED PERSONS				For which Schemes Completed for convert- ing to Works, etc.	In compli- ance with Demolition Orders	After Representa- tion but without Demolition Order being made	TOTAL	
						No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corpor- ation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have found their own Accom- modation	No. of Houses which were Vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	Total No. of Houses Vacated					
1930 (From 1st October only)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Representations under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, in regard to the closing of a small number of individual unfit dwellings are additional to the figures included in this table.
1931 ...	47	230	1	206	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
1932 ...	13	52	—	52	6	110	52†	6	168	7	98	7	112	
1933 ...	25	95	—	77	15	101	21	2	124	1	89	—	90	
1934 ...	49	151	2	98	28	100	24	5	129	23	154	10	187	
1935 ...	63	177	3	87	43	150	13	7	170	36	124	—	160	
1936 ...	57	398	3	335	58	162	13†	15	190	32	74	1	107	
1937 ...	50	399	—	312	39	247	34	9	290	28	122	—	150	
1938 ...	37	427	—	134	38	351*	19	14	384	21	354	—	375	
1939 ...	15	56	1	427	11	399†	16	5	420	6	616	4	626	
1940 ...	1	12	—	12	—	17	3	—	20	5	18	3	26	
1941 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	
1942 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	
1943 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8	
1944 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	
Totals ...	374	2045	19	1740	259	1637	196	63	1896	165	1664	25	1854	

NOTES.—There were 67 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1944, and a further 39 where schemes had been approved, but were awaiting carrying out, for the converting of the houses into works or other business premises and the tenants still remained in occupation at the end of 1944.

Since the inception of the scheme there have been two instances where Demolition Orders have been quashed upon appeal to the County Court by the owners.

† Includes 7 houses in 1932 and 1 house in 1936 from which the tenants found their own accommodation and which were demolished voluntarily after proceedings commenced, but before Demolition Orders were made.

* Includes 3 houses from which the tenants were rehoused, owing to the dangerous condition of the houses, before Demolition Orders were made.

‡ Includes 1 house from which the tenants were rehoused before the Demolition Order was made.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION.

Food supplies at the wholesale fish and fruit markets, wholesale and retail provision and food stores, retail markets and railway stations were inspected regularly during the year. Full use was made of the Kitchen Waste Plant of the Cleansing Department and the Meat Digester Plant of the Markets Department and all food which was found to be suitable for treating by either of these plants was put to this use. The remaining condemned food was removed to the Corporation Destructor. Close supervision was exercised over the 14 shops in the City which retailed horseflesh. All the horseflesh sold in the City had been slaughtered at approved registered horse slaughterhouses and had been passed as fit for human consumption.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the staff of Food Inspectors during the year together with a list of the various foodstuffs condemned :—

3,903 visits were made to markets, railways and wholesale food stores, 746 visits were made to retail food shops and 781 visits were made to horseflesh shops.

465 pigs which were slaughtered by their owners on their private premises for their personal consumption, were inspected. As a result of these inspections there were quantities of meat which were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and which were condemned and surrendered as follows :—19 pigs' heads, 11 pairs of pigs' lungs, 10 pigs' livers, and 14 pigs' mesenteric fats.

TABLE XXXV.—*General Food Inspection—Food condemned as unfit for human consumption, year 1944.*

Description	Quantity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Description	Quantity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Goods ...	96,142 tins.	—	—	—	—	Leeks ...	250 bundles.	—	—	—	—
Bread ...	—	—	6	3	21	Lettuces ...	576	—	—	—	—
Biscuits ...	—	—	—	1	2	Margarine ...	—	—	—	1	15
Butter ...	—	—	—	—	19	Mushrooms ...	—	—	2	—	—
Baking Powder ...	—	—	—	—	13	Meat and Meat Products ...	—	1	13	—	23
Brewers' Grains ...	—	4	—	—	—	Meat Substitute... Meat Cubes ...	— 475	—	—	—	25
Bacon and Ham ...	—	1	7	—	24	Meat and Fish Pastes ...	— 34	—	—	—	—
Cereals ...	—	1	8	2	22	Meat Pies ...	1,048 jars.	—	—	—	—
Cereals ...	289 packets.	—	—	—	—	Malted Milk ...	5 jars.	—	—	—	—
Cheese ...	—	—	4	2	12	Oatcakes ...	522	—	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	—	—	1	—	2	Onions ...	9 boxes.	—	—	—	—
Cocoa Spread ...	23 jars.	—	—	—	—	Preserves ...	—	1	—	2	11
Confectionery ...	—	—	6	3	25	Pickles and Sauces	810 bottles.	—	—	—	—
Cakes and Pastry ...	—	—	—	4	1	Poultry and Game	—	—	4	1	10
Coffee ...	—	—	2	1	18	Pikelets ...	223	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Coffee Extract ...	6 bottles.	—	—	—	—	Rabbits and Hares	—	2	13	1	—
Cress ...	16 flats.	—	—	—	—	Sugar ...	—	—	—	3	22
Dried Milk ...	—	—	—	2	1	Soup ...	140 packets.	—	—	—	—
Dried Fruit ...	—	—	—	2	24	Sausage Rusk ...	—	1	—	—	—
Dried Eggs ...	62 packets.	—	—	—	—	"Savoury Mix" packets.	720	—	—	—	—
Dried Peas ...	—	6	3	1	2	Soya Grit ...	—	—	1	2	24
Eggs ...	287	—	—	—	—	Shellfish ...	—	45	3	3	1
Egg Substitute ...	30 packets.	—	—	—	—	Tea ...	—	—	—	1	10
Fish ...	—	33	10	—	8	Vegetables ...	—	34	15	2	1
Pickled Fish ...	908 jars.	—	—	—	—	Yeast ...	—	—	—	3	4
Fishcakes ...	1,687	—	—	—	—						
Fruit ...	—	—	14	—	13						
Flour and Self- Raising Flour...	—	2	6	1	2						
Lard ...	—	—	—	1	2						

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1944 was 38,904 gallons, which represents 0·66 pints per head of the population. This 38,904 gallons consisted of 3,367 gallons produced in the City and 35,537 gallons brought into the City from outside areas. Compared with the last pre-war year, 1938, when the daily consumption of milk was 0·43 pints per head of population, these figures show an increase of 11,000 gallons. This marked increase in milk consumption compared with previous years was due to the widening, by the Ministry of Food, of the scope of the Priority Milk Scheme.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

It will be seen from the table which follows that of the total of 1,370 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year there were 129, or 9·42 per cent, which proved to be adulterated.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Results of Analyses of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year 1944.*

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	1,271	954	105	203	9
Dried Milk	9	—	—	6	3
Milk Curds	2	—	—	2	—
Butter	9	—	—	9	—
Margarine	11	—	—	11	—
Lard	8	—	—	8	—
Dripping	3	—	—	2	1
Custard Powder	2	—	—	1	1
Jam Tarts	2	—	—	1	1
Fruit Pudding	1	—	—	—	1
Coffee	1	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	14	—	—	12	2
Almond Substitute	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	—	—	1
Health Salts	1	—	—	1	—
Pepper	2	—	—	2	—
Malt Vinegar	7	—	—	7	—
Vinegar	8	—	1	6	1
Gelatine	2	—	—	2	—
Sweet Pickle	1	—	—	1	—
Stewed Steak	1	—	—	1	—
Sausage	11	—	—	9	2
Glaubers Salt	2	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	1,370	954	106	287	23

The following are the comparative figures of the rate of adulteration since 1939 :—

Year	Total Samples Submitted	Samples Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1939	1,264	56	4·43
1940	1,082	97	9·97
1941	1,064	117	10·98
1942	1,337	117	8·75
1943	1,228	117	9·53
1944	1,370	129	9·42

The results of the legal proceedings which were taken during the year are given in the following statement :—

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Penalties Imposed.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
Selling Milk containing added water (fourteen cases)—(Total fines)		93	5	6
„ „ (one case)—Dismissed.				
„ „ (one case)—Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act.				
„ „ (one case)—Dismissed upon payment of		3	3	0
			(costs)	
Selling Milk deficient in milk fat (one case)—(Total fines)		1	0	0
„ „ (one case)—Dismissed upon payment of costs.				
Refusal to sell a sample of milk —(Total fines)		2	0	0
Selling deficient Vinegar (one case)—(Total fines)		12	2	0

One milk purveyor who had been previously convicted three times for similar offences was fined £5/0/0 for selling milk containing added water. The Magistrates also cancelled his registration as a milk purveyor. The purveyor appealed to the Quarter Sessions, his appeal was dismissed and he was ordered to pay £27/10/- costs.

Warnings were given in twenty-three cases of milk fat deficiency, two of deficient baking powder, and one of sausage.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—In the table which follows will be found particulars relating to the 837 bulk samples of raw milk which were taken during the year in order that the biological test might be applied. Tubercle bacilli proved to be present in 46, or 5·49 per cent, of the samples.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Results of Biological Tests of Bulk samples of Milk taken during the year 1944.*

Source of Sample	Number of Milk Samples taken.	Results of Tests.		Percentage Tuberculous.	Number of Cows slaughtered.
		Free.	Tuberculous.		
City of Sheffield	219	209	10	4·57	*7
Yorkshire West Riding ..	227	208	19	8·37	14
Derbyshire	391	374	17	4·34	13
Totals ..	837	791	46	5·49	34

* In addition to these 7 cows from Sheffield farms which were subsequently slaughtered as a result of the initial action in taking bulk samples of milk, there were 18 cows from Sheffield farms which were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, upon being found by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture to be in a tuberculous condition.

PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK.—During the year 209 samples were taken of raw milk which had been produced within the City. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Reductase Test and 147 of them, or 70·3 per cent, proved satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—Particulars are given below regarding the various types of milk, graded as a result of this Order, which were retailed in the City during the year :—

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (CERTIFIED).—Approximately 70 gallons of this milk were sold in the City daily during the year. One City farm produced 40 gallons and 30 gallons were produced at one farm situated outside the area.

ACCREDITED MILK.—The daily sale of Accredited Milk in the City during the year was approximately 716 gallons. 631 gallons were produced at twelve City farms and 85 gallons at three outside farms.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Three firms are licensed for the pasteurising of milk in Sheffield and the daily average of the sale of this milk in 1944 was 24,000 gallons, which represents 61·69 per cent of the total supply of milk to the City.

In addition to designated milks there were 1,387 gallons of Sterilized Milk and 4,260 gallons of heat treated milk sold daily in the City. 29,647 gallons of milk, or 76·21 per cent of the total milk supply, had undergone some form of heat treatment (this includes the pasteurised milk).

Testing of Graded Milk.—Details of the various tests which were applied to Graded Milk during the year are given in the following statement :—

Grade of Milk.					Nature of Test.	Number of Samples Tested.	Number of Samples which were satisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified) ..					Reductase ..	9 ..	9
Accredited Milk					„ ..	67 ..	56
Pasteurised Milk					Bacterial Count ..	287 ..	256
„ „					Bacillus Coli ..	287 ..	†132
„ „					Phosphatase ..	239 ..	233

† No Bacillus Coli in a millilitre of the milk.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928; FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926; MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926; AND PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Inspections and visits were carried out under all the above acts and samples were taken in some cases.

MEAT INSPECTION.

By the Veterinary Officer, R. E. HIRTES, M.R.C.V.S.

Private Slaughterhouses.—There are two private slaughterhouses in the City. One of these is used exclusively for the slaughter of pigs and 1,007 were slaughtered in the year 1944. Of these 2 carcasses and 23 part carcasses representing a weight of 871 lbs. were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned. The special Horse Slaughterhouse at the Abattoir was in use during the whole of the year and all the horses killed were examined by the Meat Inspectors.

Corporation Abattoir.—The carcass of every animal which is slaughtered for food at the Corporation Abattoir is examined by a qualified meat inspector, and any carcass suspected of being diseased is taken to the Detention Room for a final decision. Inspections are also made of the majority of the animals whilst they are in the lairages awaiting slaughter. Any which are suspected of being diseased are taken to an Isolation Slaughterhouse where they are slaughtered and dressed in order that they may have no contact with the healthy animals. Animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order are kept under careful observation and there is also microscopical examination in all cases where anthrax is suspected.

119,775 animals were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 115,219 in 1943, and 117,485 of them, as against 112,799 in 1943, were slaughtered by electrical or mechanical stunning. Oxen are stunned by captive bolt pistol and calves, sheep and pigs by the use of electrically charged stunning tongs. The table which follows gives details regarding all animals which were slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1944.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City, 1944.*

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	25,731	16,791	72,231	2,222	—	116,975
Do. (Jewish Method)	363	228	1,699	—	—	2,290
Isolation Slaughterhall ..	406	54	49	1	—	510
Totals (Abattoir) ..	26,500	17,073	73,979	2,223	—	119,775
Private Slaughterhouses ..	—	—	—	1,007	2,398	3,405
Grand Totals ..	26,500	17,073	73,979	3,230	2,398	123,180

Of the 123,180 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1944 there were 1,057 whole carcasses found to be in a diseased condition and condemned and a further 894 carcasses some part of which was condemned. In the following table are given further particulars relating to carcasses which were condemned and separate information is shewn in regard to carcasses which were affected with Tuberculosis :—

TABLE XXXIX.—*Carcasses Inspected and Carcasses Condemned in the City in the year 1944.*

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed and inspected	26,500	17,037	73,979	3,230	2,398	123,180
Affected with Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	462	77	4	9	—	552
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	607	1	—	32	—	640
Total affected with Tuberculosis ..	1,069	78	4	41	—	1,192
Affected with other diseases—						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	76	231	158	19	21	505
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	67	10	99	11	67	254
Total affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	143	241	257	30	88	759

In order to overcome the difficulty of identifying meat which was on sale in the City and did not bear the official stamp of the Ministry of Health, a new bye-law was introduced on 1st October, 1938, which ensured that all meat from animals killed outside the City, with the exception of salted or frozen meat, or meat bearing the official stamp, is brought to the Abattoir for inspection. Particulars of the meat which was so brought to the Abattoir in the year 1944 are as follows :— 69 carcasses of beef with offal, 90 sides of beef, 75 fore and 76 hind quarters of beef, 3 calves and offal, 469 sheep, 85 pigs and offal, 176 pig plucks, 2,555 pig heads, 4 tons 1 cwt. of bones and offals.

Diseases of Animals Acts—Non-Veterinary Functions.—The non-veterinary functions under the Diseases of Animals Acts are administered by the local authority and the inspectors appointed for this purpose made 303 visits during the year 1944. Information is given below under the main headings of this work.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Orders.—The major provisions of these Orders are that all swine which are exposed for sale at markets are to be subjected to detention and isolation for a period of twenty-eight days after leaving the market. Licences to move the swine were issued at the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir and at Wadsley Bridge Live Stock Market and there was systematic visiting to ensure that the provisions of the Order were observed.

Transit of Animals Orders.—The cleansing and disinfection of road vehicles used for the transportation of animals to the Corporation Abattoir and to and from Wadsley Bridge Livestock Market was done by the Corporation at a small charge to cover expenses. 940 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1944.

Swine Fever.—In cases of Swine Fever it is the duty of the local authority to arrange for the disposal of the carcasses of infected pigs and also to carry out the necessary disinfection of all stys or premises which have housed the diseased animals. Three suspected cases were confirmed in 1944.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.—The local authority is required to supervise the disinfection of the stalls or standings in which there have been cattle affected with Tuberculosis and disinfection was in all cases carried out satisfactorily during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the City during the year 1944, but outbreaks in the neighbouring districts brought the City into the infected area, requiring the issuing of movement licences in connection with this disease.

Veterinary Supervision of Corporation Animals.—The Veterinary Officer is responsible for the care of the Corporation animals and 86 visits were paid in this connection in 1944. The health of the animals was good and a foal was born to a mare at the Police stables.

Riding Establishments Act of 1938.—The Veterinary Officer was authorised under the above Act to carry out periodical inspection of riding establishments of which there are four.

APPENDIX

MEMORANDUM ON THE SCHEME
OF THE
SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL
FOR THE
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(WITH PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE DISPENSARY AND SANATORIUM SERVICES).

(Approved by the Council on 7th February, 1945).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SHEFFIELD, 1.

20TH DECEMBER, 1944.

Memorandum on the Scheme of the Sheffield City Council for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.

(With Proposals for the Development of the Dispensary and Sanatorium Services).

In considering the need for the erection of a modern sanatorium it will be of assistance to set out in sequence the several stages of the development of the service for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis in this City. These stages are as follows :—

Prior to

1903 Voluntary notification of Tuberculosis of the Lungs by medical practitioners was in operation prior to the year 1903 but the Council had no organisation which dealt with prevention of the disease, and apart from the treatment of advanced cases at the Poor Law Institutions administered by the Boards of Guardians there were no organised arrangements for the provision of hospital accommodation in the City.

1903 In November, 1903, Tuberculosis of the Lungs was made compulsorily notifiable in Sheffield by the provisions of Section 45 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1903. Sheffield thus became the only town in the country with powers for compulsory notification of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

1907 Commonside, the first sanatorium, was opened by the Council in June, 1907, with an accommodation of 20 beds for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

1909 In the year 1909 the first comprehensive scheme for preventive measures and the administrative control of Tuberculosis in the City was introduced by the Medical Officer of Health.

Crimicar Lane Hospital, which had been used as a Small Pox Hospital, was opened by the Council in May, 1909, with an accommodation of a further 20 beds for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

1911 The scheme for preventive measures and the administrative control of Tuberculosis, referred to as having been introduced in the year 1909, reached completion in the year 1911. A municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary was established in this year in temporary premises in certain Corporation flats in Hawley Street and the first appointment was made of a Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

1912 All forms of Tuberculosis (Tuberculosis of the Lungs and other forms of Tuberculosis) were made compulsorily notifiable throughout the country by a General Order of the Local Government Board dated 19th December, 1912.

Winter Street Hospital, an infectious diseases hospital which was unoccupied at the time, was opened as a sanatorium by the Council in September, 1912, with a provision of approximately 110 beds for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

1914 In April, 1914, the Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that steps should be taken to acquire certain land adjacent to King Edward VII Hospital for the purpose of erecting a sanatorium for women. This land was purchased in the year 1920 but the site proved to be not altogether satisfactory and subsequently the greater part of it was sold. Only a small area of about eight acres remained and this residue of land was transferred to King Edward VII Hospital.

1918 In June, 1918, the Hawley Street flats, occupied as a Tuberculosis Dispensary, were vacated and a Dispensary was set up in premises in Queen's Road which were known as St. Elizabeth's Home and were owned by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. In regard to these premises the Department was, and still is at the present time, the tenant of the Railway Company.

1920 In December, 1920, the Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that steps should be taken to acquire the Norton House Estate as a site for the purpose of providing new sanatorium accommodation. The Ministry of Health, however, placed a time limit of 2½ years for the completion of this scheme and the result was that the Council decided that it could not then proceed, owing to the stringent financial position at that time. The policy to acquire the land was abandoned in July, 1921.

1921 In June, 1921, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Guardians of the Poor of the Sheffield Union whereby certain premises at Firvale House were placed at the disposal of the Corporation as accommodation for the treatment of non-infectious tuberculous children. The premises were a portion of a block which had previously accommodated female mental cases and they provided a total of 100 beds. The children were maintained in these beds by the Guardians of the Poor and the Guardians made a charge to the Corporation upon a rental and cost per night basis. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer was responsible for the supervision and treatment of these children.

1926 In the year 1926 certain wards at Nether Edge Hospital which were surplus to
to the requirements of the Sheffield Board of Guardians were leased to the Sheffield
1938 Corporation for use as a sanatorium. They provided accommodation for 69 boys and 60 girls. With the taking of this additional accommodation the arrangements with the Sheffield Guardians in regard to the accommodation at Firvale House came to an end and the 80 children who were there were brought to Nether Edge Hospital. At this time, also, arrangements were made to take over from the Guardians all cases of Tuberculosis under their care and a block of 60 beds for male patients was provided by the Council at Nether Edge Hospital for this purpose. (The whole of Nether Edge Hospital passed over to the ownership and administration of the Council with the transfer of Poor Law functions to Local Authorities in the year 1930). In the periods which ensued between the years 1907 and 1926 there were increases made from time to time in the accommodation provided at Commonsides, Crimicar Lane and Winter Street Sanatoria, so that with the acquiring of the wards at Nether Edge Hospital the total number of beds available at sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1926 was 446. In the intervening years until the year 1938 there were certain redistributions from time to time in the separate numbers of beds available for men, women or children at Sanatoria and in 1927 another complement of beds at Nether Edge Hospital was set apart for women patients, so that the total accommodation provided in the year 1938 for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs had reached a figure of 485 beds. These beds were allocated as follows :—

Commonsides Hospital	..	..	42 for females.
Crimicar Lane Hospital	..	..	104 „ males.
Winter Street Hospital	..	..	48 „ males.
Do.	..	..	30 „ females.
Nether Edge Hospital	..	..	72 „ males.
Do.	..	..	52 „ females.
Do.	..	..	137 „ children.
Total number of beds	..	..	<u>485</u>

Largely owing to the financial position of the City, the policy of the allocating of beds for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs has been one of compromise throughout and of meeting the needs of a waiting list as opportunities have arisen to make additions to the numbers of sanatorium beds. By the year 1926 and by such means the waiting list had been almost eliminated and the addition of the new quota of women's beds in 1927 brought the total complement, as is stated above, to 485 beds—a number which has been adequate to meet all needs.

1944 At the present time (November, 1944), the accommodation for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs is temporarily reduced to a total of 334 beds, but only owing to the exigencies of war and the need for providing hospital accommodation for military sick and wounded.

Proposals for the Erection of a Modern Sanatorium.—It will be evident that the sanatorium accommodation which is provided in Sheffield for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, although the number of beds is adequate, is below the standard which might be expected in a City of its size and importance. The greater portion of this accommodation represents only the best alternative arrangements that could be made when two separate schemes of the Health Committee to provide new sanatorium accommodation had to be abandoned. In the first instance this was because the site proved to be not in all respects satisfactory and in the second because the Council could not give their approval owing to the stringency of the financial position at the time. All four of the existing sanatoria were old buildings when they first came to be used for the purpose of accommodating tuberculous patients and it is as far back as the year 1926 when the latest—Nether Edge Hospital, with parts that were then very old—was taken over for the purposes of a sanatorium. The opening of Commonsides, the first sanatorium, was at so distant a date as the year 1907. Crimicar Lane was converted from a Small Pox Hospital to a sanatorium in the year 1909 and Winter Street from an infectious diseases hospital in 1912. As regards all these hospitals there is a lack of modern planning and lay-out, so essential to facilitate present day methods of treatment, and a lack of the necessary amenities for the comfort and welfare of patients undergoing long periods of treatment. Moreover they are small and scattered units and are thus very unsatisfactory from the point of view of administration.

These sanatoria provide a total accommodation of about 485 beds and it is considered that as soon as the building situation makes it possible they ought to be replaced by a single sanatorium which would be planned upon modern lines and would provide 520 beds, an accommodation which would include 100 beds for the surgical treatment of diseases of the chest. The erection of such a building would probably entail an expenditure of £520,000 and it suggested that steps be taken to acquire an area of land as a site for the purpose of erecting it. The site, should, in my opinion, be an area of about 50 acres in extent; it should, if possible, be a level stretch of land and one which permits of building on every part of it; the land should be at a favourable altitude from a health point of view—preferably about 500 or 600 feet above sea level; it should, if possible, have a south aspect; it should be within the City boundary and in a locality which is reasonably accessible to both patients and staff but outside the smoke area of the City.

If this scheme for the erection of a sanatorium is approved in principle the next step will be to make the choice of the site and to submit the whole of the proposals to the Ministry of Health and to make application to the Ministry for a grant towards the capital cost.

The accommodation of 420 beds which would be provided at the new sanatorium for men, women and children undergoing treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs would be sufficient to deal adequately with all needs of the City. As regards the proposal to provide a further complement of 100 beds for the surgical treatment of diseases of the chest at this sanatorium (50 beds for men and 50 for women) this is a unit which would be capable of dealing not only with City residents but also with residents of a large area around the City which normally looks to Sheffield as its medical centre—an area the exact constitution of which would be defined in consultation with the Ministry of Health at the establishing of the new Hospital Service. It is important that in the City of Sheffield there should be a complete chest unit capable of dealing with all forms of chest diseases whether tuberculous or other chest conditions, and providing the latest methods of treatment for these diseases; and the proper place for such a unit is a sanatorium. It can also be said that an association, such as is proposed, of a complement of beds for the surgical treatment of diseases of the chest with a sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs would result in a general raising of the standard of treatment and nursing afforded at the hospital as a whole. An essential to the proper surgical treatment of diseases of the chest would be the appointment of a thoracic surgeon and a staff of qualified assistants.

Finally it should be stated that the great majority of the existing beds which would be released by the adoption of these proposals to erect a sanatorium could be utilised to meet the need for increasing the accommodation for cases of chronic sickness at the municipal hospitals.

Proposals Relating to the Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis.—King Edward VII Hospital at Rivelin Valley was opened in the year 1916. The accommodation of 120 beds which is provided at this hospital, mainly for the treatment of children suffering from Tuberculosis of Bones or Joints, is of an adequate standard and it is not intended that it shall be affected by the proposals in regard to the new sanatorium.

As regards King Edward VII Hospital it should be stated that in the year 1937 a scheme was submitted by the Health Committee and approved by the Council for the provision of an additional 20 beds to accommodate adult patients suffering from Tuberculosis of Bones or Joints, with an addition to the accommodation for resident nursing staff. This scheme, the estimated cost of which at the time was £19,000, has not advanced owing to the suspension of building operations during the war, but it will be supplementary to the proposals of this memorandum for a new sanatorium. It is now proposed, in view of the approaching new Hospital Service and the need for serving a wider area for the treatment both of adults and children, that this scheme should be amended by increasing the number of additional beds to 40, comprising 20 beds for men and 20 for women. The scheme as amended would probably entail an expenditure of about £30,000.

Proposals Relating to the Tuberculosis Dispensary.—As will have been seen, the present Tuberculosis Dispensary at St. Elizabeth's Home, Queen's Road, was first opened in the year 1918. It was an old building at the time and the Department occupies it as the tenant of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. The premises are out-of-date and unsuited to the purposes of an administrative centre and out-patient clinic and it is considered that a new Dispensary should be built, incorporating the Mass Radiography Unit which has recently been set up at the Brunswick Methodist Schoolroom in Ellin Street.

This new Dispensary would be a part of a scheme which was contemplated in July, 1941, to establish a new Public Health centre which would include Administrative Headquarters, a Tuberculosis Dispensary, a Venereal Disease Treatment Centre and a Food and Drugs Laboratory. The estimated cost of this scheme at that time was £127,500.

It will be observed that the proposals which have been set out in this memorandum are of a comprehensive nature and relate to schemes which make provision for Mass Radiography, Dispensary treatment, sanatorium treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, hospital treatment of surgical Tuberculosis amongst children and adults and hospital treatment of all surgical diseases of the chest.

JOHN RENNIE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Sheffield,
20th December, 1944.